

95-11.

Central
Electric Heating Company

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Catalogue No. 1.



Central Electric Heating Company.

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ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR
COOKING AND FOR DOMESTIC AND INDUSTRIAL
PURPOSES GENERALLY,
AND FOR
HEATING CARS, BUILDINGS, STEAMSHIPS, ETC.,

UNDER PATENTS OF THE

AMERICAN ELECTRIC HEATING CORPORATION.

GENERAL OFFICES:

Havemeyer Building, 26-28 Cortlandt Street, New York City,

U. S. A.

NO DIRT !

NO ASHES !

NO SMOKE !

NO ODOR !

NO WASTED HEAT !



ECONOMICAL !

SAFE !

DURABLE !

EFFICIENT !

Appliances constructed for any kind of electric
circuit.

Inquiries or orders should always specify the voltage, and whether
the circuit is direct or alternating.

Electricity and Electric Heating.

THIS is the electric age. More wonderful and interesting than anything Davy or Franklin saw are the developments of our own times. Nothing plays so large a part in this age of ever-surprising progress as electricity.

At first, people were filled with wonder, suspicion, and doubt as to the successful application of this newly discovered power in the physical and mechanical world; but now the virtue of electricity to dispel the darkness of our city and village streets, to illuminate our homes with a radiance at once inspiring and satisfying, is not only past the stage of popular suspicion, scepticism, and prejudice, but it has even become an established necessity in our civilization.

As in the case of electricity for light, so in its later application and extension as a motive power, has there been at first surprise, suspicion, prejudice; but in spite of this, the horse and even the steam locomotive are being replaced by the efficient, successful, and economical electric motors that now propel our street and railroad vehicles, and drive with convenience, pleasure, and profit much of our stationary machinery.

The latest application of electricity is in the generation and utilization of heat. The discovered trinity in this modern force is *light, power, heat*. Even more extended and wonderful than the applications of light and power is the application of electricity in the form of heat. Light is required only by night, power is required chiefly by day, while heat is needed throughout the twenty-four hours. So great have been the successes of electricity in its former fields, that there is no longer surprise, suspicion, doubt, or criticism offered regarding electricity applied as heat. Because of irrefutable demonstration in these former fields, the popular mind does not repeat its old objection that *electric heating and cooking* can never be anything more than a luxury. So complete has been the success of electricity in the domain of light and power, that the people are ready to accept electric heating without a question. Wherever the

convenience, efficiency, and economy of *electric heating* and *cooking* are known, it is preferred and used. Wood and coal stoves, petroleum and gas-heating mechanisms, are giving way to *electric heating* appliances, just as the older fashioned fireplaces and brick ovens gave way to their predecessors. The practicability of *electric heating* has been conclusively demonstrated. The mechanical and domestic arts are opening their doors to receive and prove the advantages of this most recent application of electricity.

The American Electric Heating Corporation has acquired all of the most valuable United States patents relating to *electric heating*. Sub-companies have been organized in various portions of the country for the manufacture and distribution of appliances under these patents.

The Central Electric Heating Company, as one of these, is prepared to furnish, as will be seen by a persual of this catalogue, electric appliances for house and car heating, also for industrial, household, and cooking purposes.

These electric heating appliances are constructed to be used on the ordinary light and power circuits, either direct or alternating.

In ordering goods always state the voltage, and whether the service is direct or alternating.

Part One.

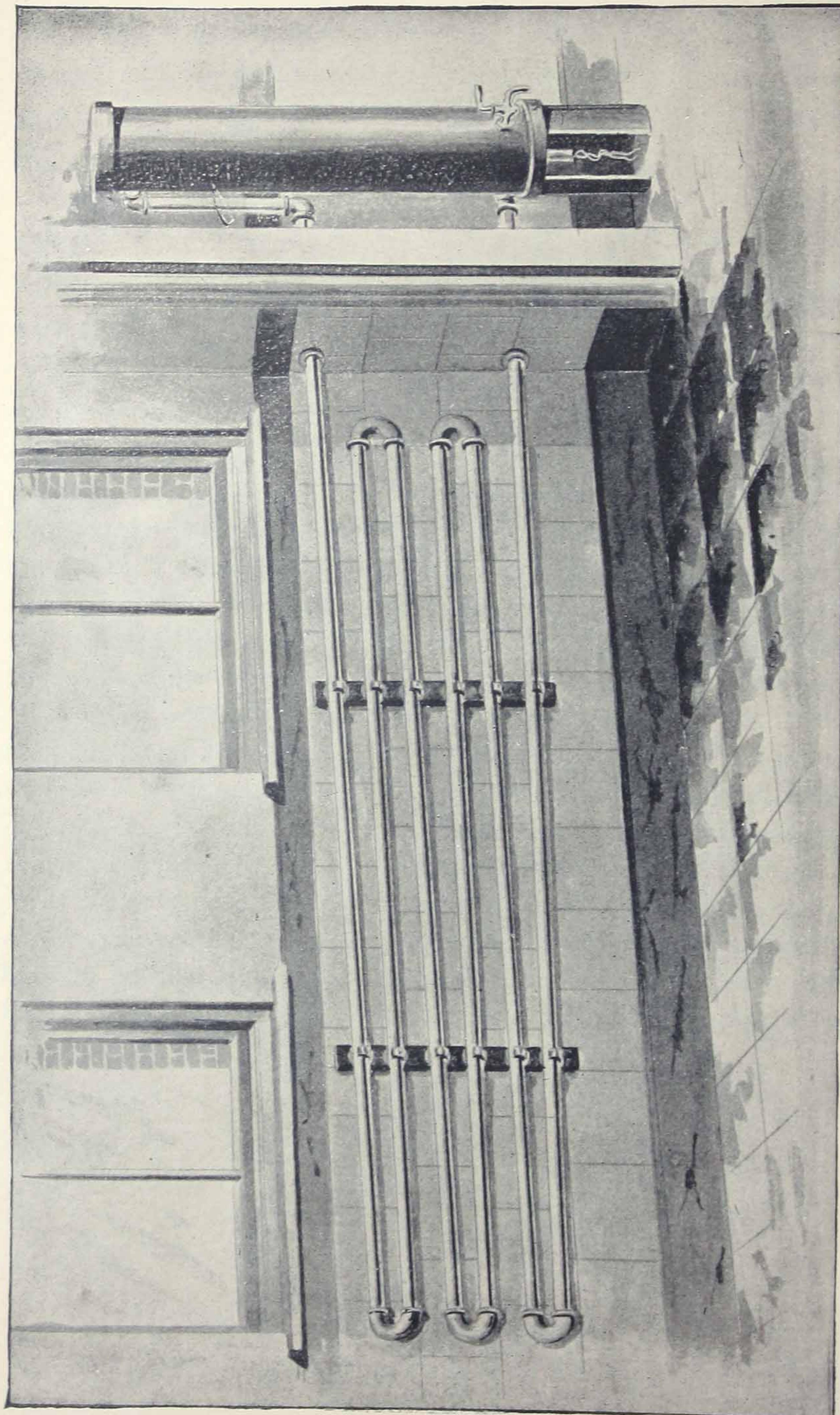
Heating System for Buildings.

WHAT the incandescent lamp is to artificial lighting, the electric heater is to artificial heating. Buildings furnished with this method of heating are the most desirable for manifest reasons. Coal furnaces and steam heaters are only *better* than their predecessors. Electric heaters are superior and are destined to supersede all. The unpleasant work of caring for the coal stove, furnace, or steam heater is by them eliminated. The heat may be turned on or off at pleasure. It is steady, agreeable, and controllable, free from dust, gas, and odor, and always ready for use.

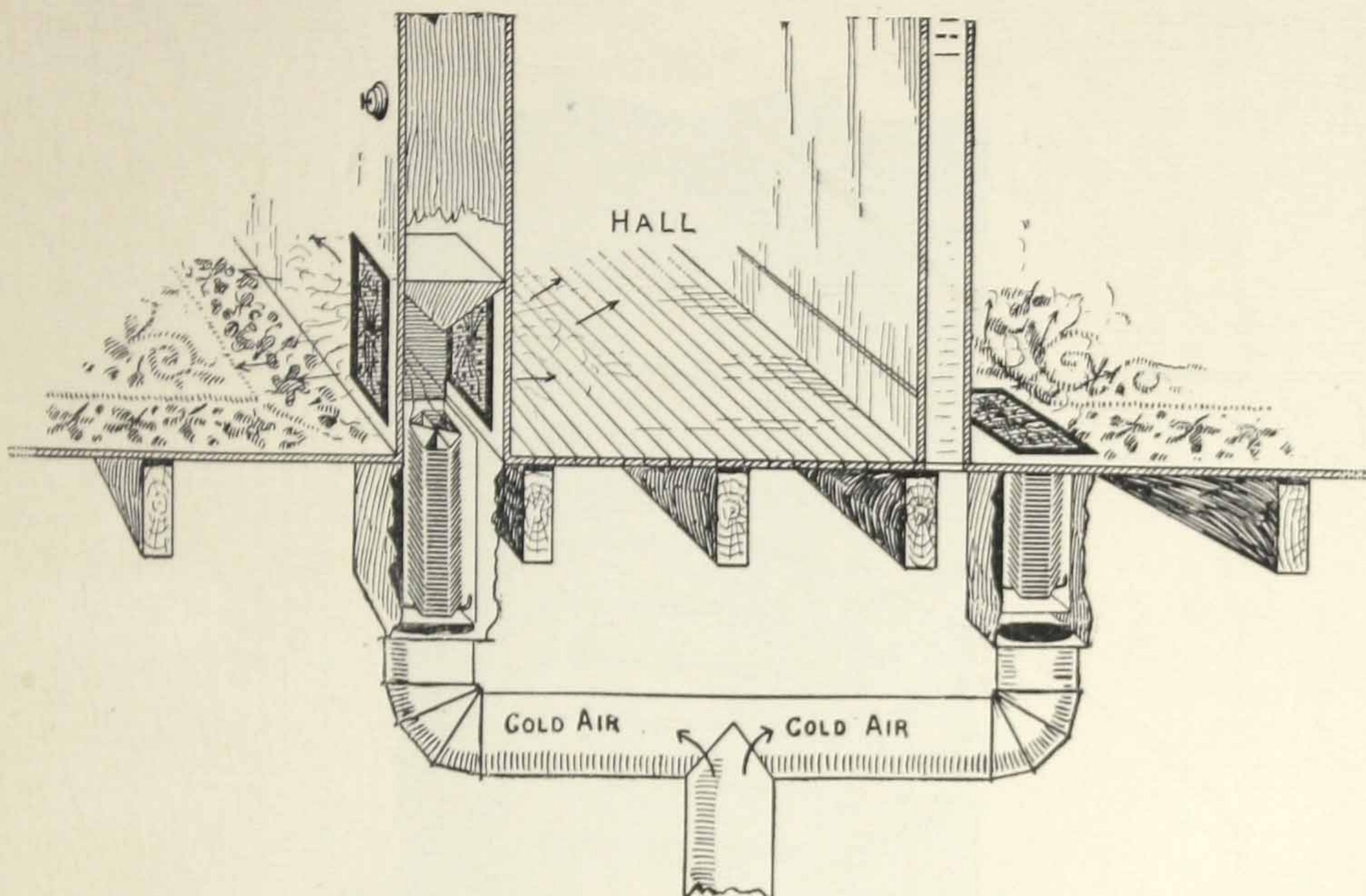
Electric heating does not require the heavy expense of installation as is the case with a furnace or steam boiler. The extensive piping necessary for the latter system, which, besides cutting into the floor or wall, often causes damage from leaking, freezing, bursting, etc., is dispensed with. A small wire conductor is easily placed, and needs no attention afterwards.

Following are the descriptions of some of the forms now on sale, which will illustrate the fact that the principle is so elastic that it can be applied to any form of heating now in use, and in directions hitherto considered impracticable.

The American System of Heating by Fluid Circulation.



Having acquired all valuable patents relative to electric heating by fluid circulation, we are prepared to furnish heating apparatus for buildings of every description. This system has every advantage over methods using fire-heated boilers. It contemplates the use of existing methods of piping and radiators adapted for steam, hot water or other fluids, the only change being the substitution for the ordinary boiler of an electric boiler of simple, durable construction, requiring no regular attendance and admitting of perfect regulation from any selected point.

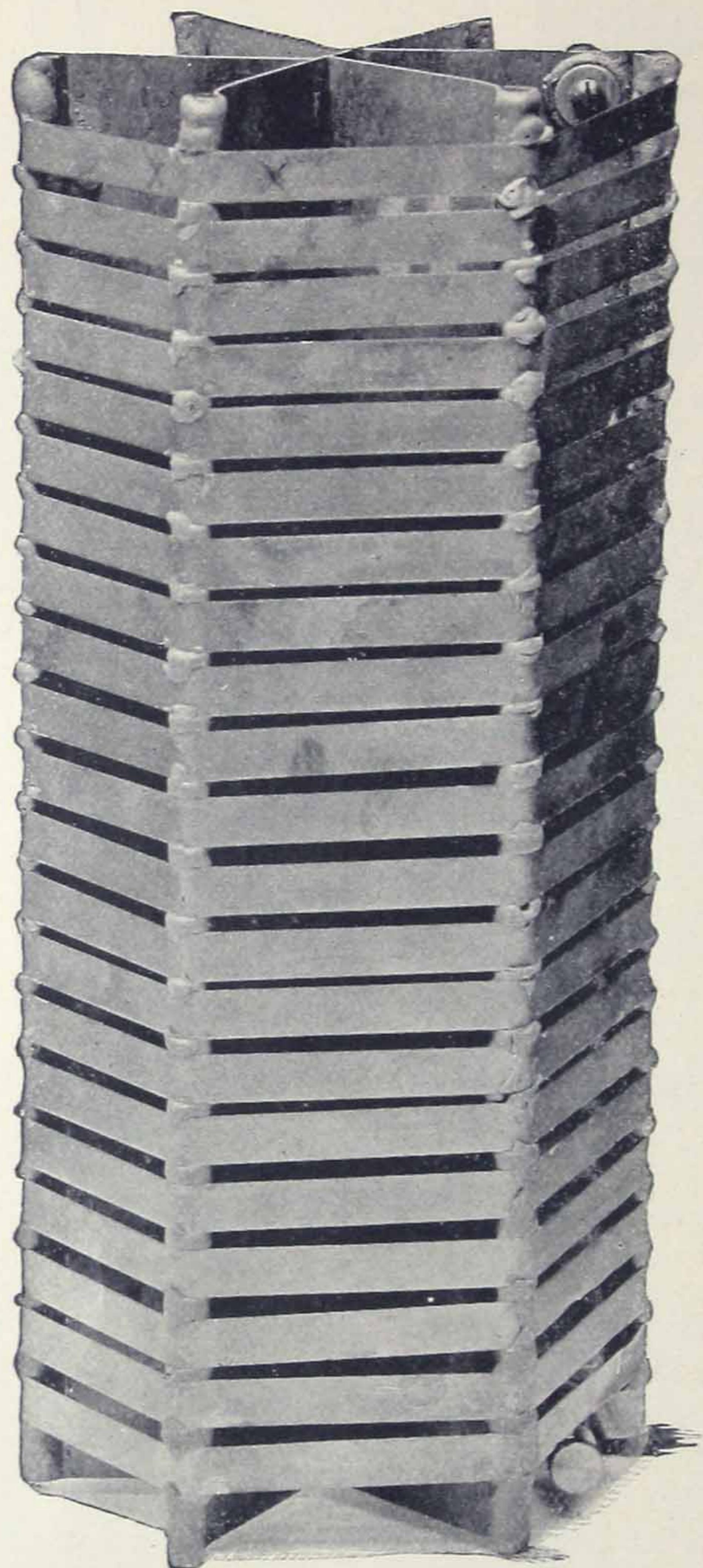


The American System of Heating by Hot-Air Circulation.

Like the hot-water system, this also contemplates the use of existing methods of furnace piping, with floor or wall registers, by simply substituting for the ordinary coal furnace a suitable electric apparatus, located beneath the floor or within the wall.

One of the forms of apparatus used in this system is illustrated on this and on the following page. These cylindrical heaters, in suitable sizes, are placed in air pipes or chambers beneath the floor, as represented in the accompanying cut.

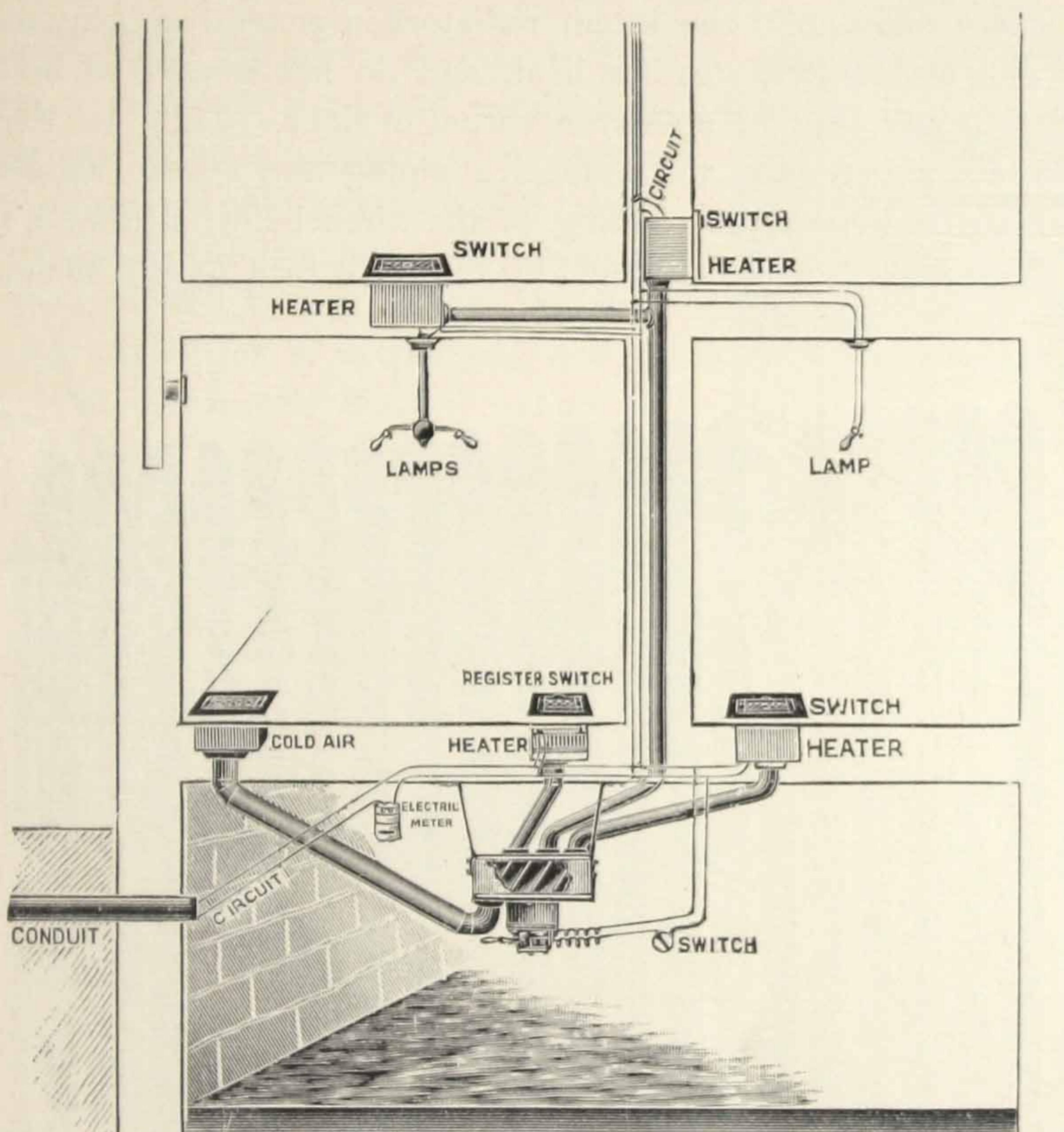
They are so distributed that heat may be obtained in any room or apartment at pleasure by the simple turning of a switch, or the same may be shut off at will to lessen heat and to reduce expense. By this means a part or all the heating capacity may be used. One room, or the whole house, may be heated according to the needs. The furnace, steam, or hot-water heater must be run as a whole or not at all, whether only one apartment is used, or whether it is the mild season of late spring and early autumn. These peculiar requirements are all most satisfactorily met by the American system.



Cylindrical Heater for Hot-Air System.

This cut represents in enlarged form heaters such as are seen in the diagram on previous page.

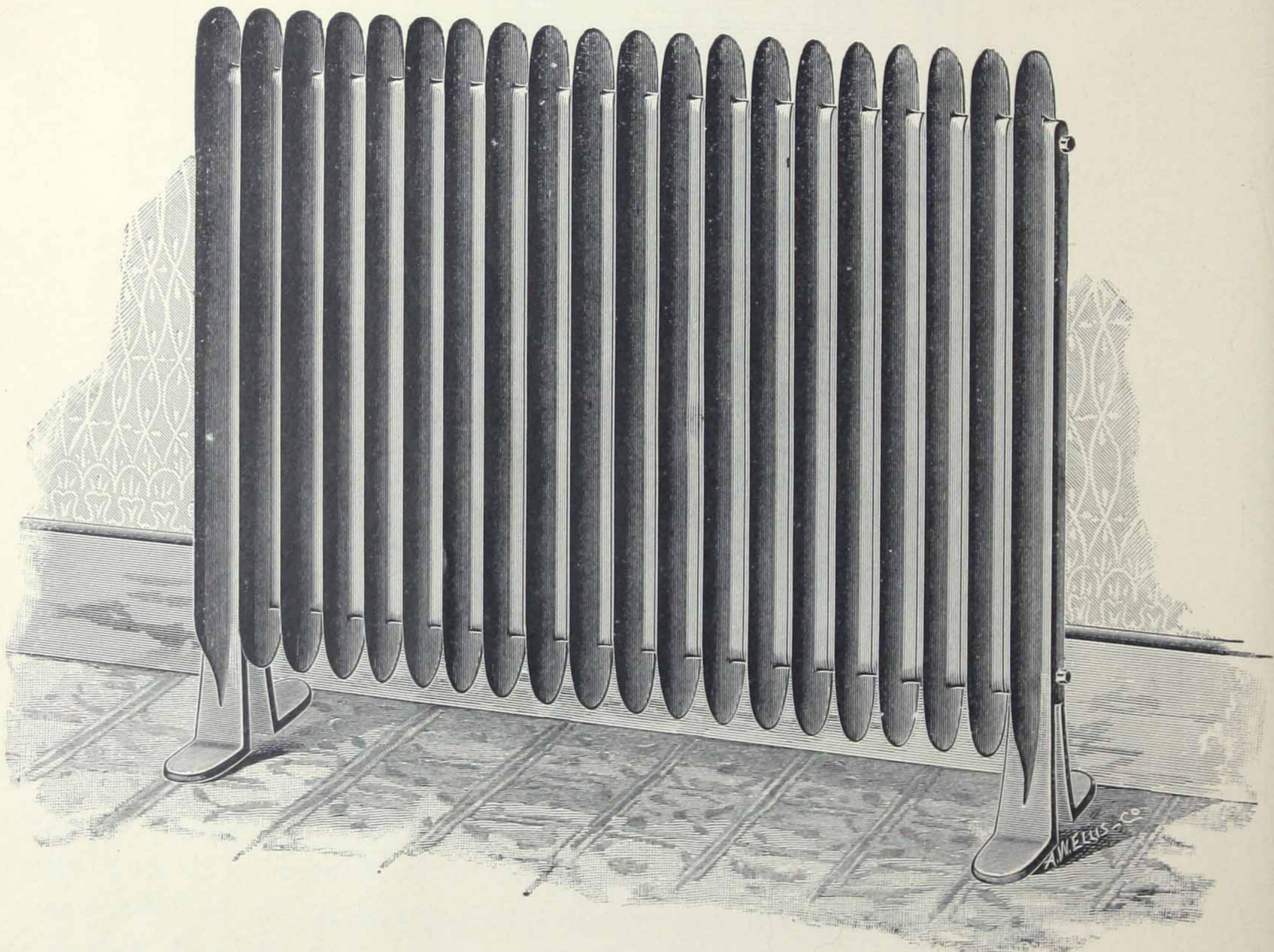
Hot-Air Circulation System.



A second application of the American system of heating by hot-air circulation is shown in the above diagram. Here the heaters are placed in the register boxes. Pipes conduct cold air, which is impelled by a fan motor through the heaters into the apartments to be heated. This cool air is preferably drawn from outside, or when so ordered it can be taken, as shown in the cut, from the apartments themselves. The fan and heaters operate independently. The entire system is under control by the simple turning of a switch. Cost varies with requirements. Estimates furnished upon application.

Radiators.

These are not unlike the steam radiators in general appearance. They, however, diffuse a better, steadier heat, and do not require to be blown off, thus obviating any leaking upon the carpet or floor. They are easily put in place, and do not require the extensive piping and costly installation of a furnace or steam boiler, the running of the wires being all that is necessary. The heat is generated or discontinued by the mere turning of a switch.



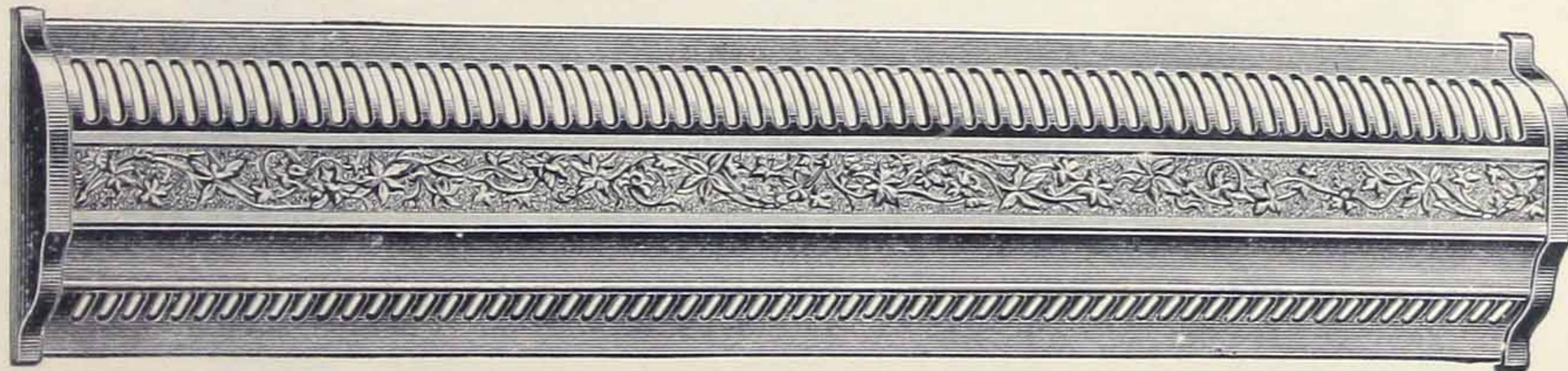
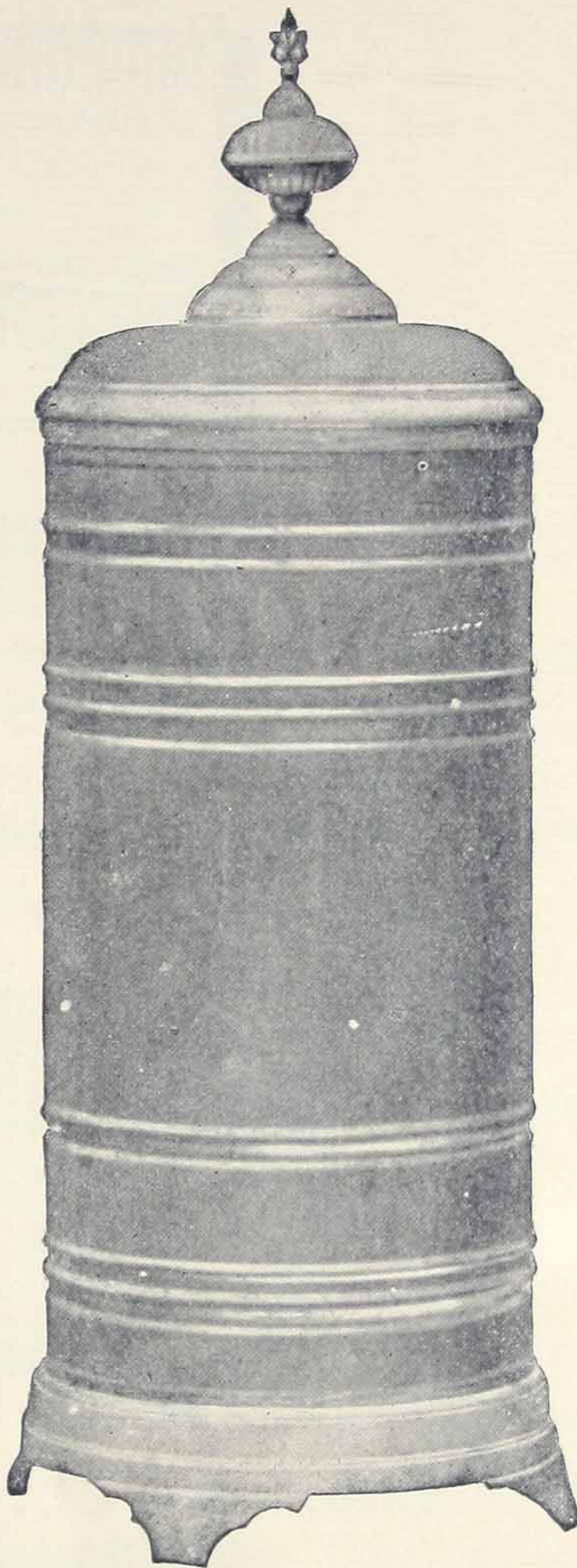
No. 1 Radiator, height, 30 inches	Price per section, \$	_____
No. 2 " " 36 "	" "	_____

Portable Heaters.

These Portable Heaters can be made in any design. They are light and particularly adapted for use in all places where no means of heating exists. Their lightness and portability give them peculiar value in supplementing the work of the furnace when the heat produced by the latter is insufficient, and in providing heat when the furnace is not in operation. These are convenient substitutes for house and office stoves, of various symmetrical shapes, and artistic in design. They offer effective radiating surfaces, with a steady, agreeable heat.

No. 1 Portable Heater.

Height, 20 in.; diam., 12 in. Price, \$_____

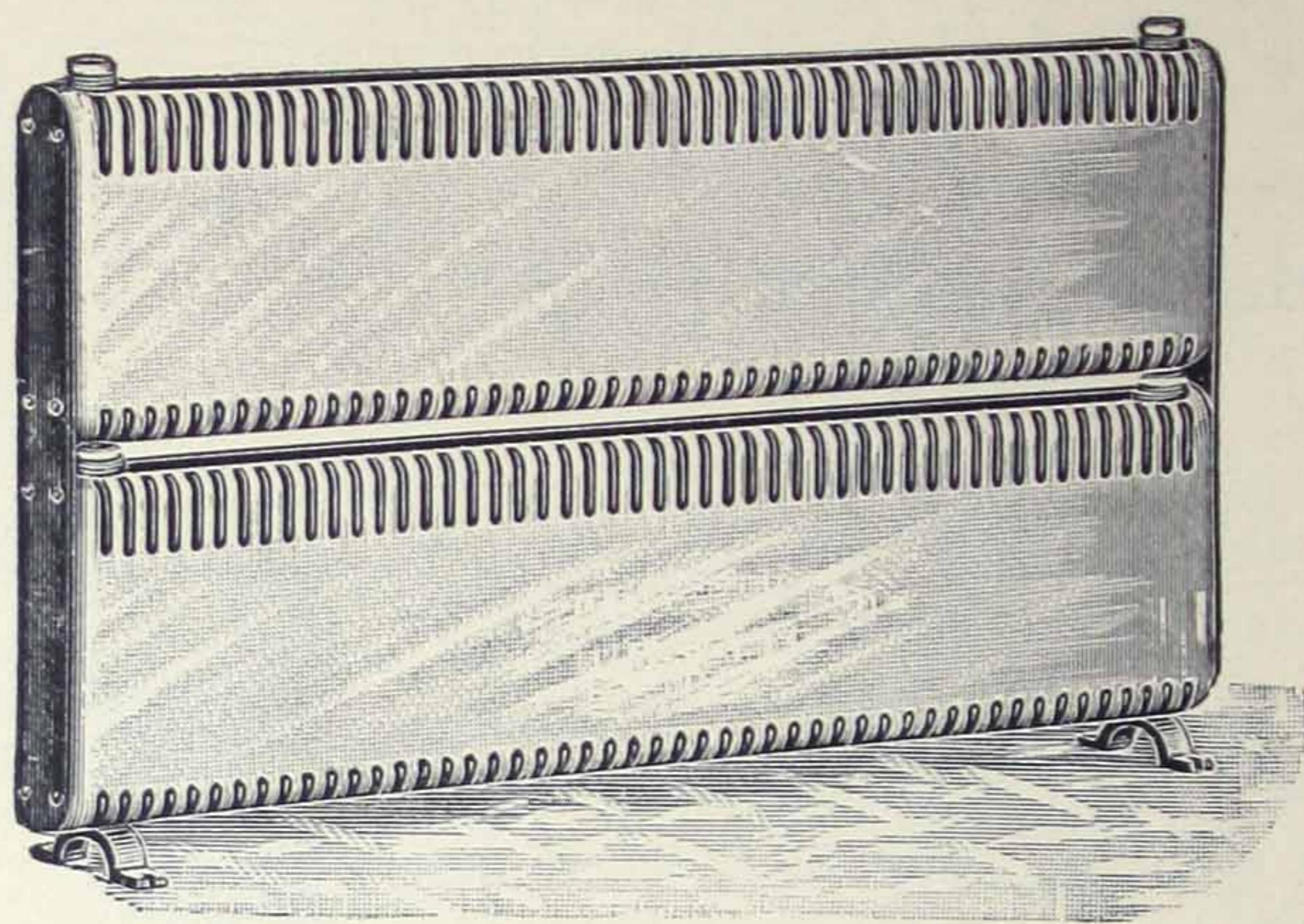


No. 2 Wall Heater.

Can be put together as continuous apparatus for any desired length. Specially adapted to offices, small halls, etc.

Sections 36 x 8 x 3 in.

Price, \$_____



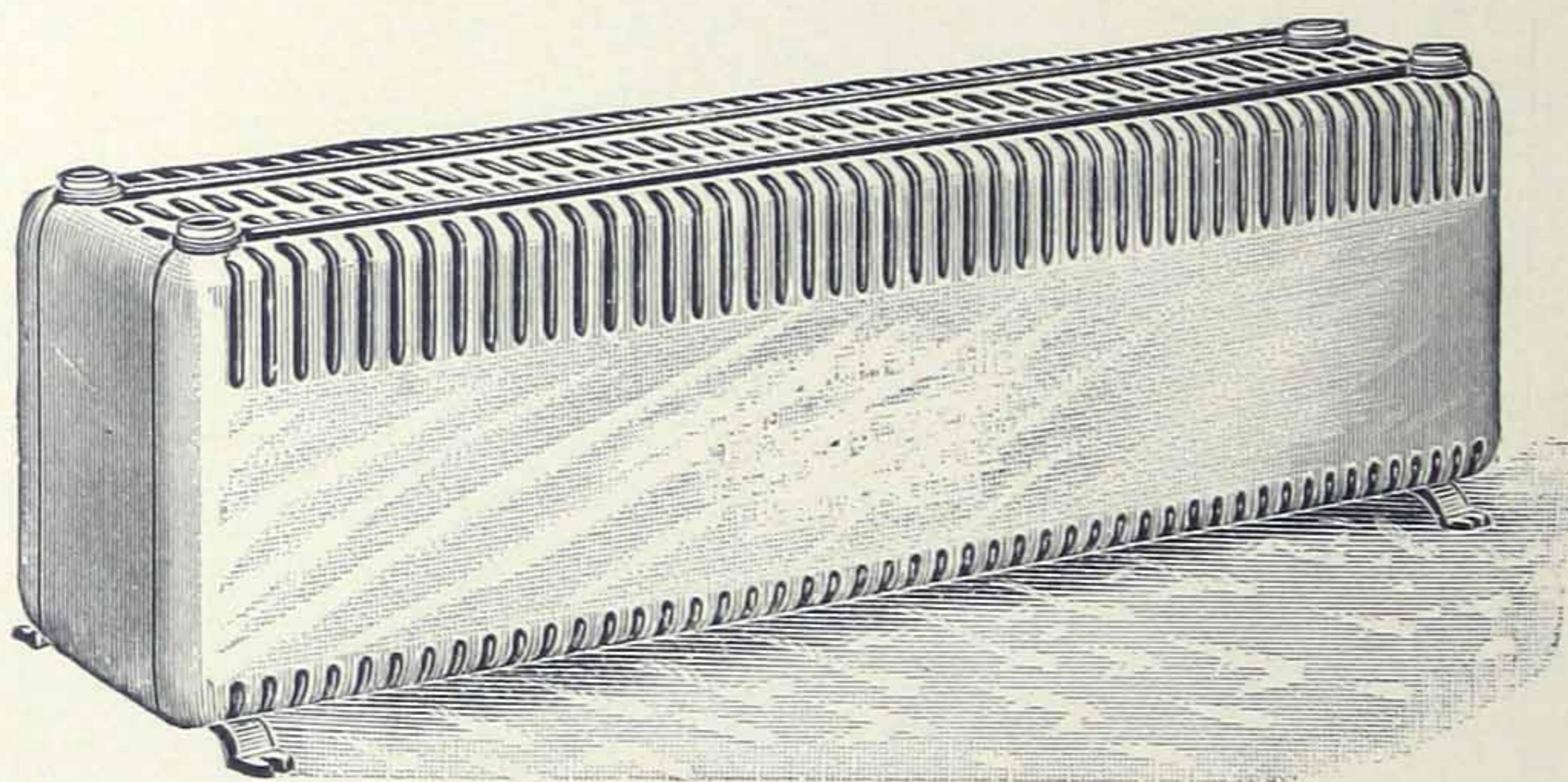
No. 3 Portable Heater.

Length, 26 in.; height, 22 in.; width, 2 in. Price, \$_____

No. 4 Portable Heater.

Length, 26 in.; height, 32 in.; width, 2 in. Same as above in design, with three plates.

Price, \$_____



No. 5 Portable Heater.

Length, 26 in.; height, 7 in.; width, 10 1-2 in. Price, \$_____



No. 6 Portable Heater.

Three switches to graduate temperature.

Price, \$_____

Part Two.

Car Heating.

RAILWAY cars afford one of the most natural fields for the employment of electric heating.

An expert in the *Electrical Engineer* so long ago as July 29, 1891, after having referred to the need of electric heating in other departments, writes:

"There is, however, a more urgent necessity for electrical heating in the railway world. Electric roads, such as traverse the streets of our cities, are beginning to utilize this means as convenient for heating their cars. With them not only the actual cost of heating is reduced, but the incidental expense of caring for stoves and fuel on the cars is entirely removed."

Since the above was written, electric car heating apparatus has been perfected so as to meet all the requirements under the varying thermometric and barometric conditions.

The time has come when the managers of street railway lines recognize the necessity of heating their cars. The inconvenience and danger from coal stoves, together with the needed space they occupy and the attention they require, constitute serious objections to their general adoption.

All the valuable United States patents relating to car heating by electricity having been acquired by the American Electric Heating Corporation, the sub-companies, operating under these rights, are now prepared to furnish a system that will meet all the requirements.

The systems include all the well-tested methods and apparatus, whether the heat is produced by radiation or by convection, whether by the direct circulation of hot air, or by the radiation of heat from suitable pipe surfaces.

For full particulars concerning car heating, send for our special catalogue No. 2.

Part Three.

Electrical Heating for Industrial Purposes.

THIS offers an almost unlimited field for the application of electric heat.

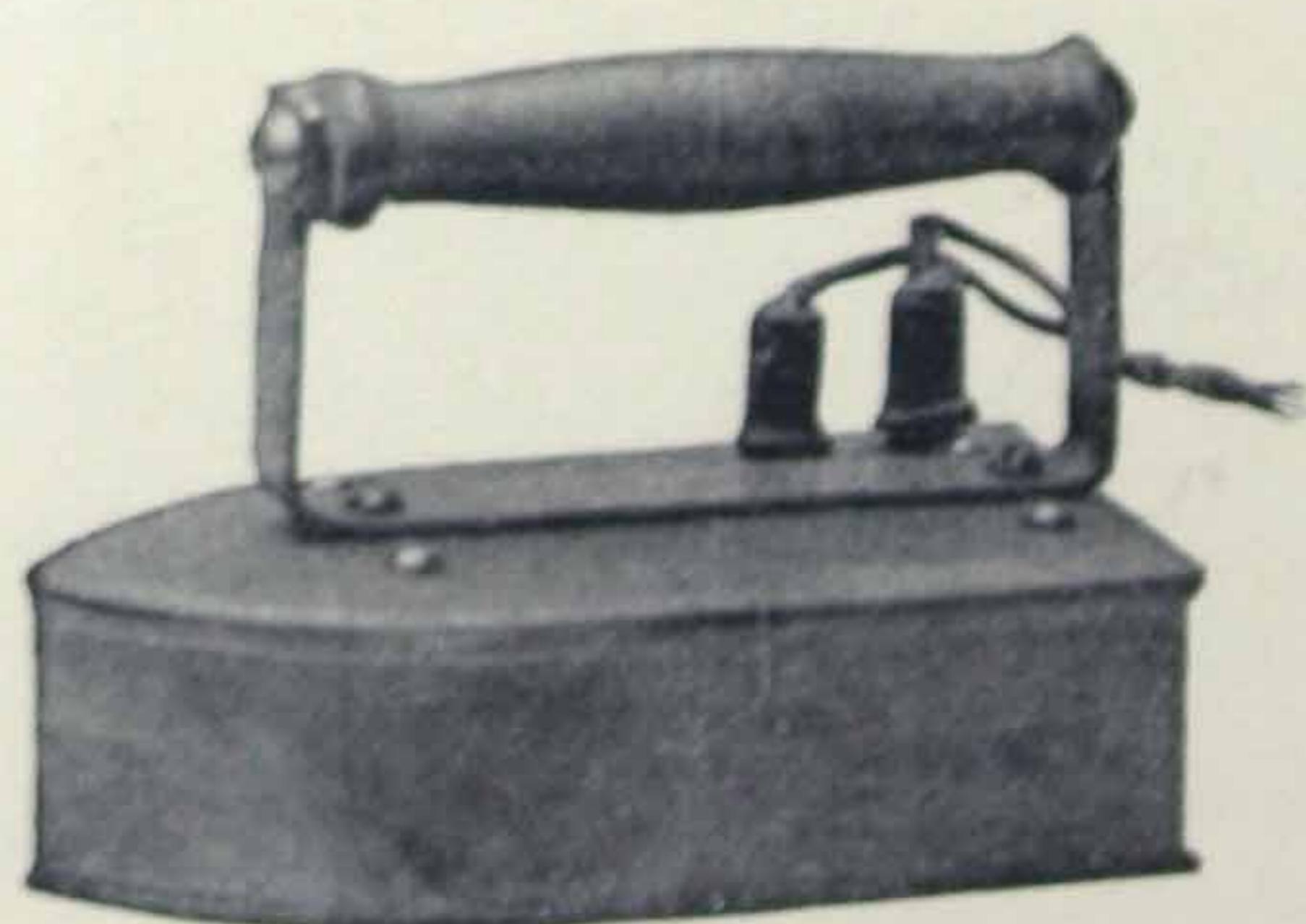
Special advantages are obtained in every way. Articles to which electric heat is applied are superior to those heated by other methods. Electric heat here, as elsewhere, is efficient and economical.

Following is a descriptive and illustrated list of electrical heated appliances already made for the industrial arts and trades.

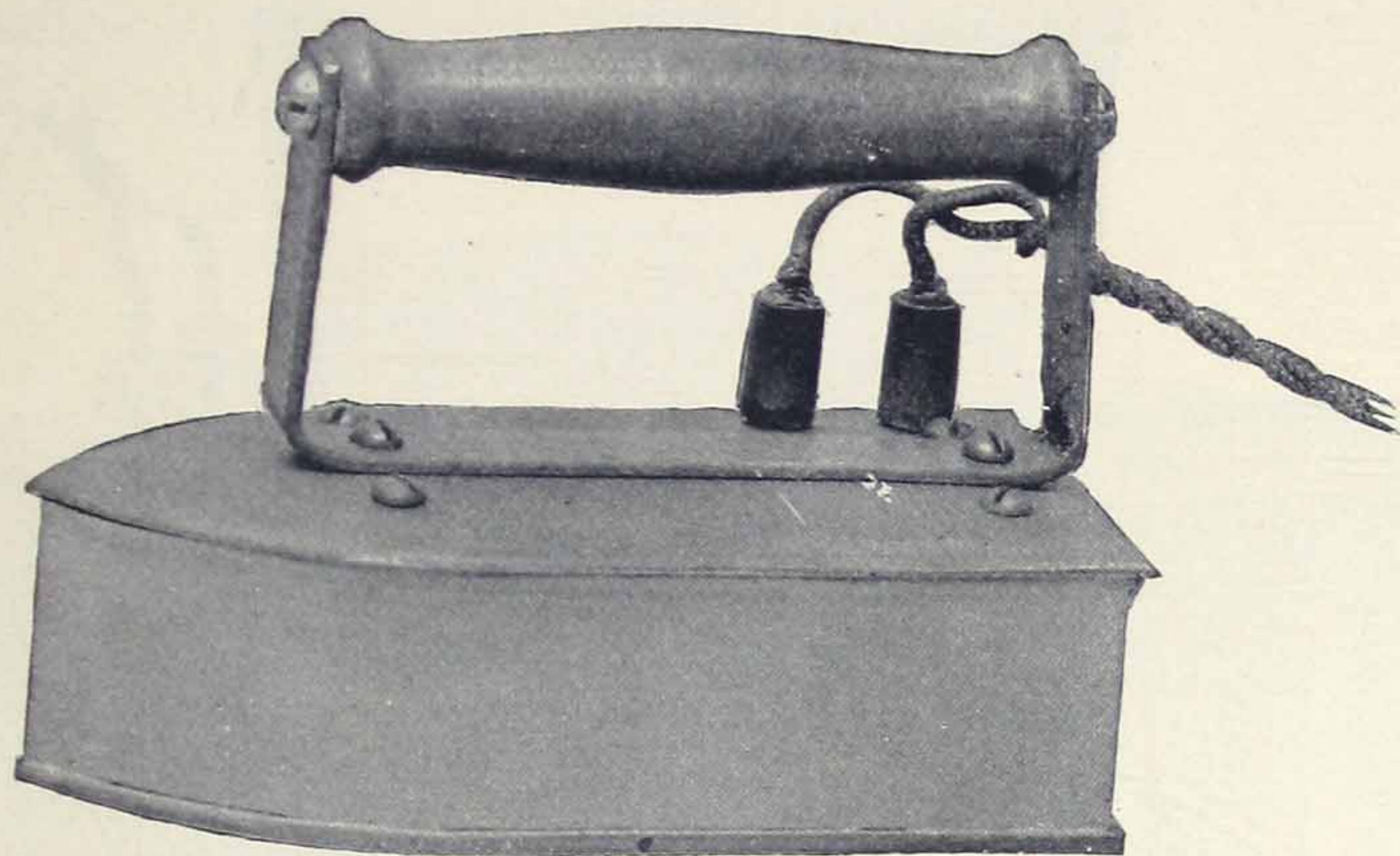
Tailors' and Laundry Irons.

These irons are used with economy and efficiency. They are durable, and one iron does the work of several ordinary irons. The iron thus heated gives out a "live heat." This heat, which is steadily maintained, gives greater effectiveness and will not readily burn the fabric. The temperature of the iron can be adapted to any kind of work. The labor of caring for the coal or gas stove and of frequent changing of the ordinary irons is saved. It is always ready, and does not require wiping to prevent soiling the fabric.

Laundry Irons.

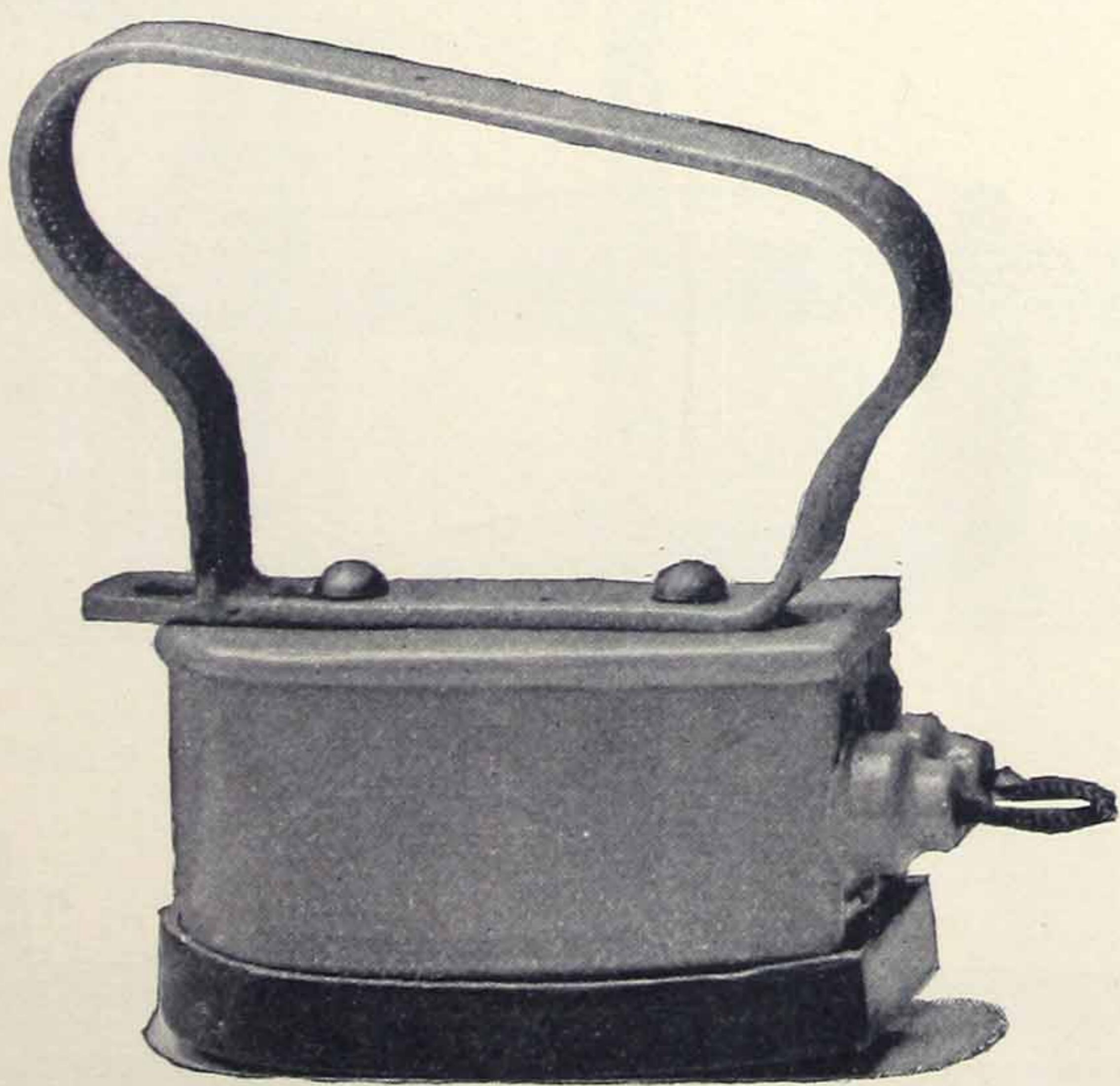


No. 1. Light Laundry Iron, 3 1-2 lbs.	Price, \$ _____
No. 2. Medium Laundry Iron, 7 lbs.	" _____



No. 3. Heavy Laundry Iron, 8 lbs.

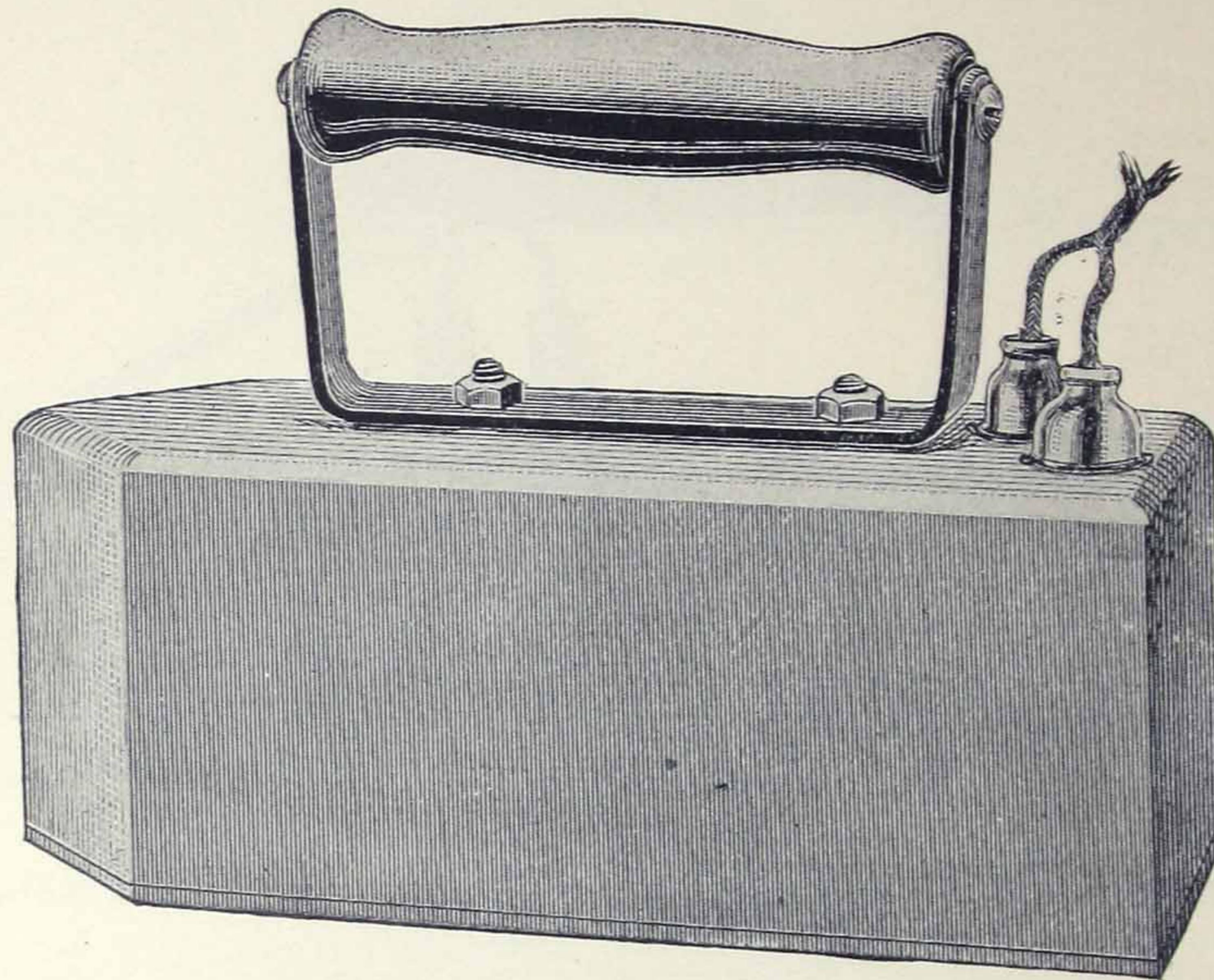
Price, \$ _____



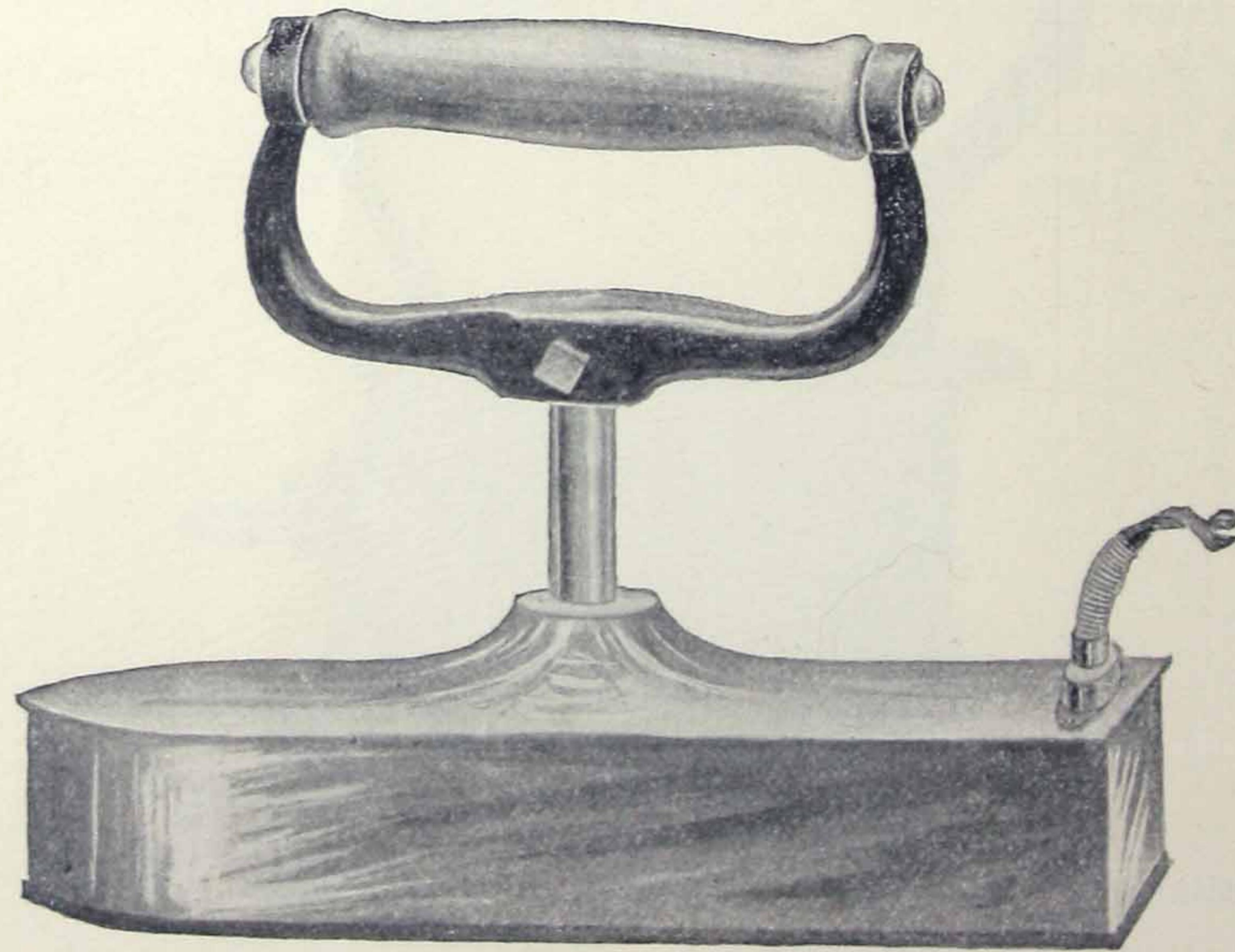
No. 4. Polishing Laundry Iron, 4 lbs.

Price, \$ _____

Tailors' Irons.



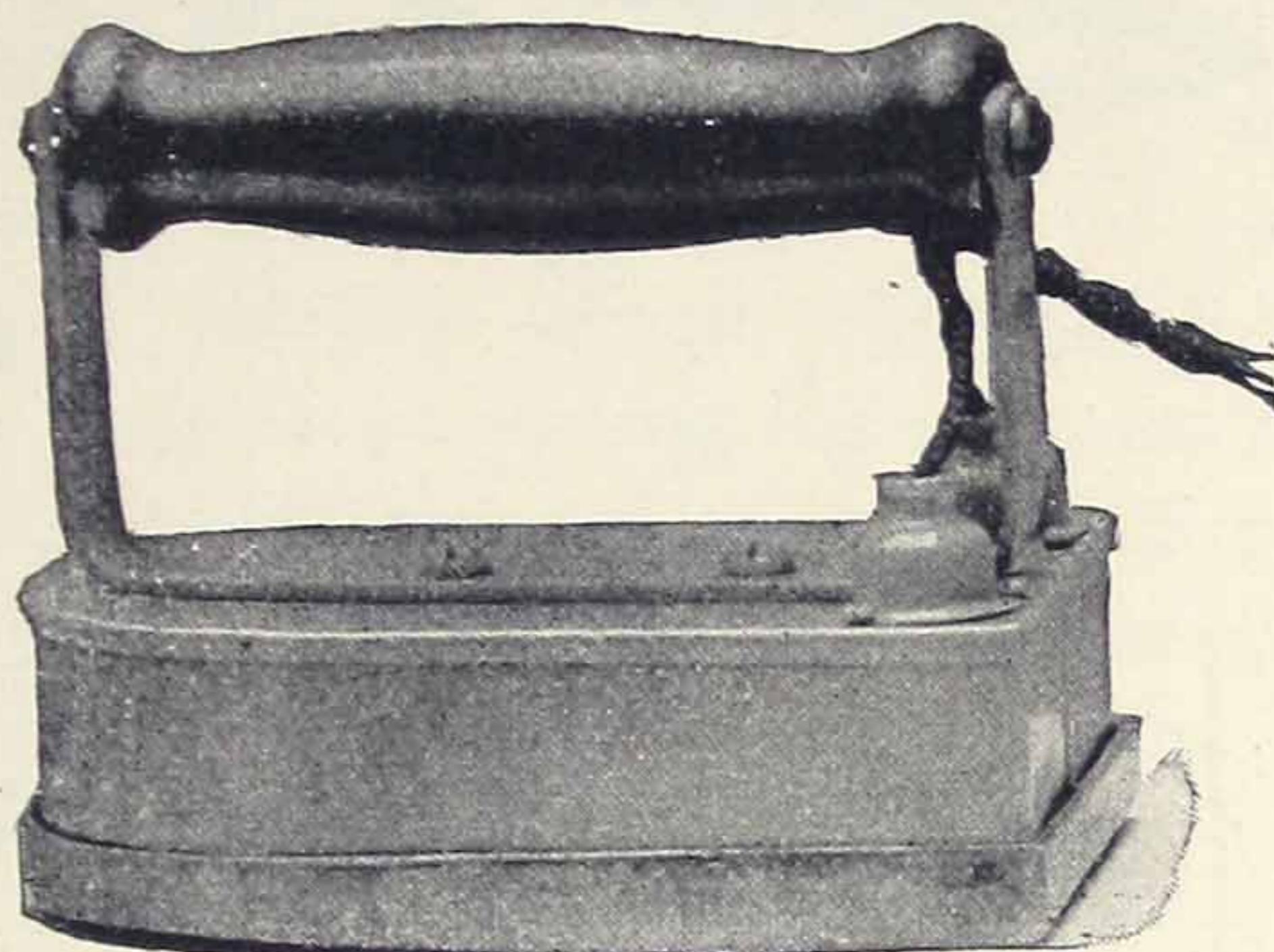
No. 1 Goose, 12 lbs.	Price \$	_____
No. 2 " 18 "	"	_____
No. 3 " 25 "	"	_____



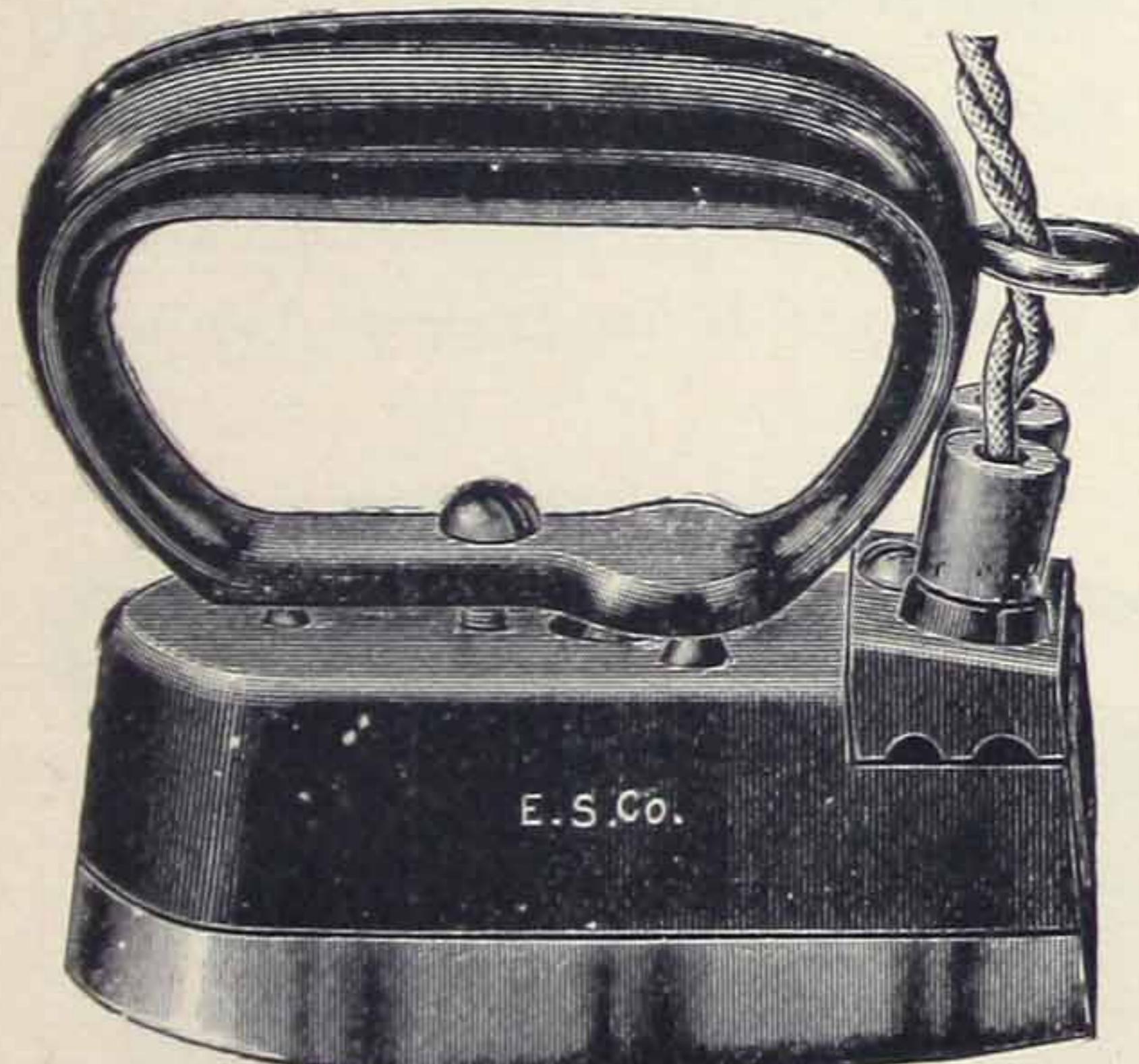
No. 1 Machine Iron, 9 lbs.	Price \$	_____
No. 2 " " 14 "	"	_____

Hatters' Outfits.

These consist of Hat Irons, Brim Heaters, and Heaters for Brim Irons. They are practical applications of electric heating which will be much appreciated by the hat trade

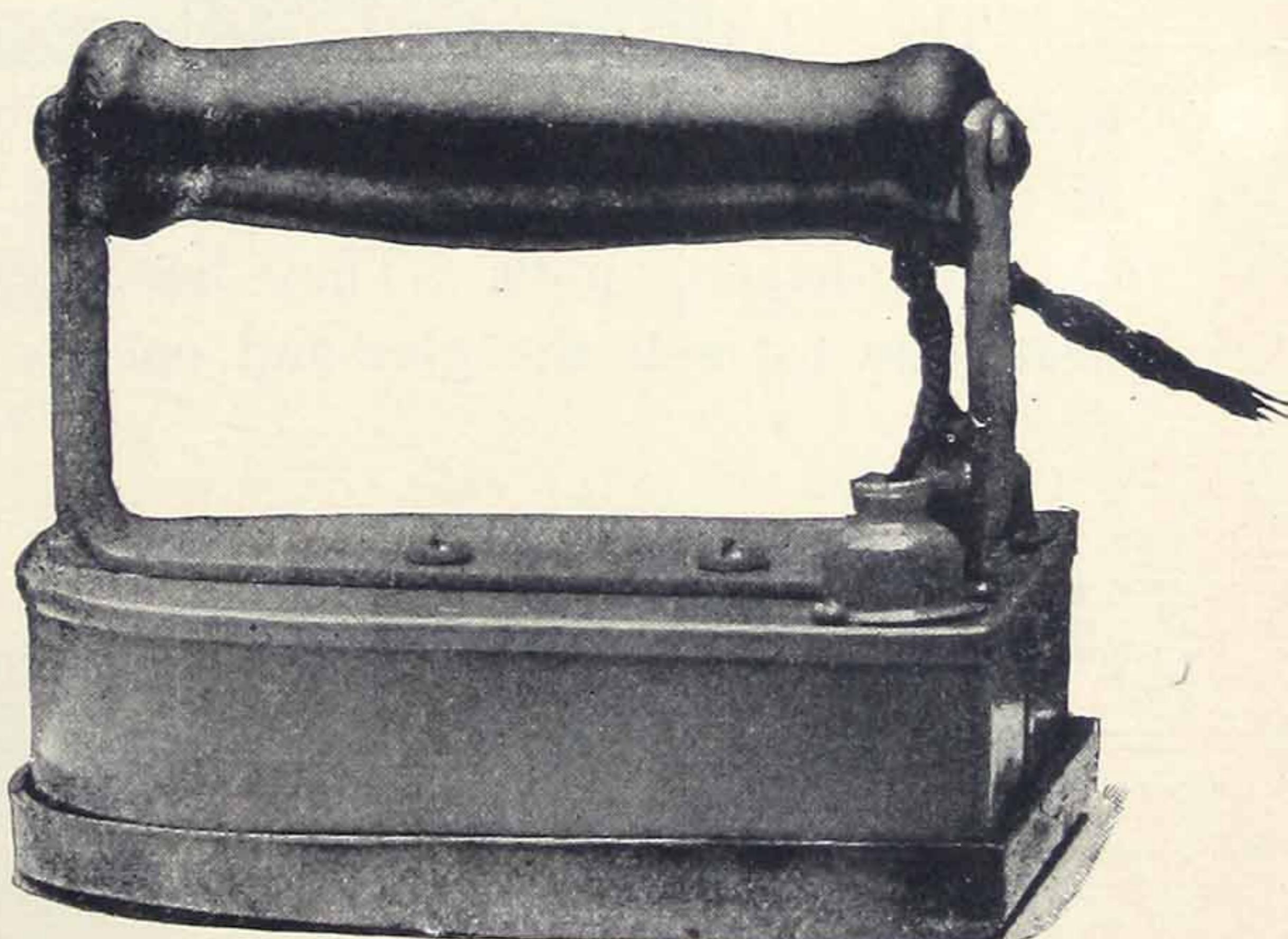


No. 1 Hat Iron, 2 lbs. Price, \$_____



No. 2 Hat Iron, 4 lbs.

Price, \$_____

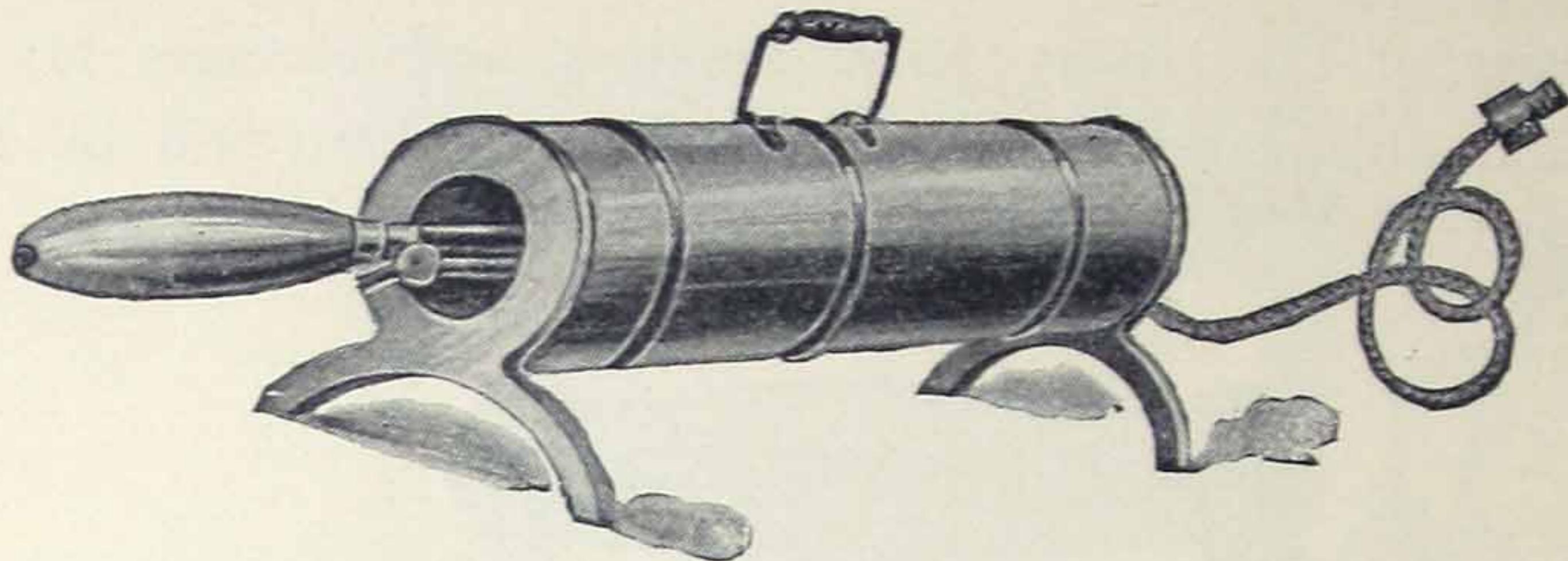


No. 3 Hat Iron, 6 lbs.

Price, \$_____



No. 4 Hat Iron, 18 lbs. Price, \$_____

Brim Iron and Brim Iron Heater.

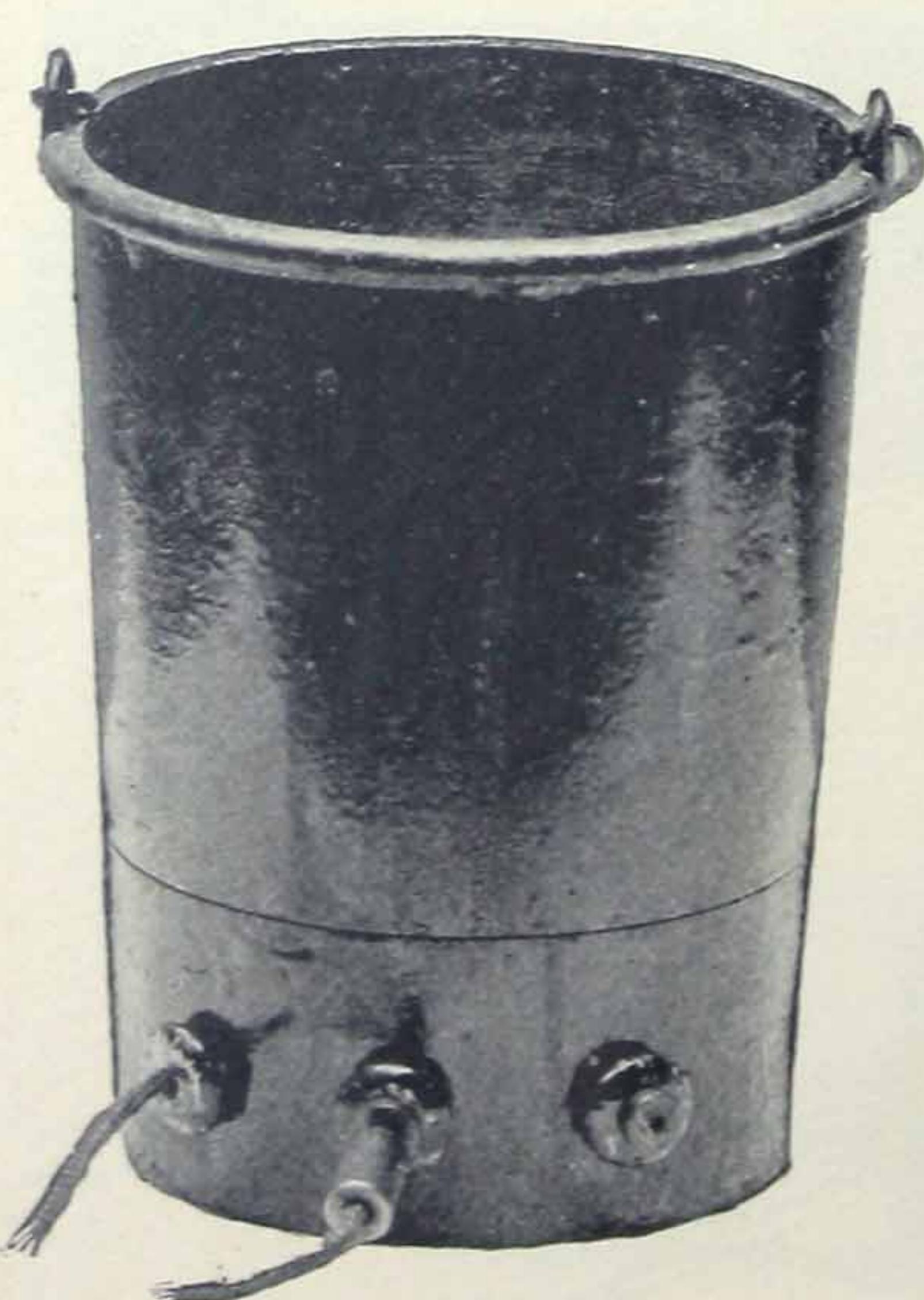
Price \$ _____

Brim Heater.

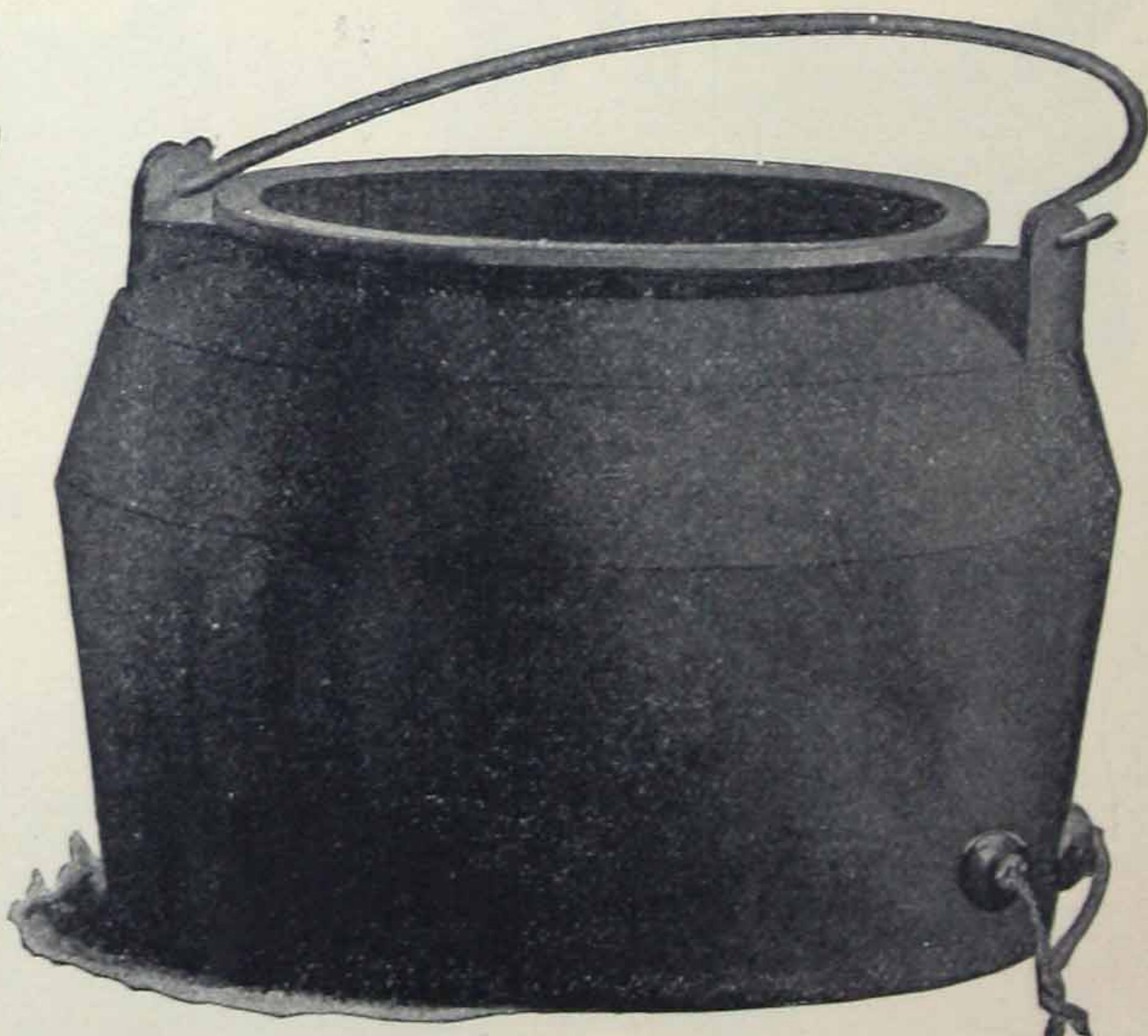
Price \$ _____

Glue Pots.

The advantage of electric heat for preserving a uniform, appropriate temperature in glue pots will be readily recognized. Electric glue pots are as much superior to those heated by gas as the latter are superior to the old lamp-heated pots. They have attachment to furnish two degrees of heat, one to melt the glue and one to keep at a proper temperature for use.



No. 1. Glue Pot, pint. Price, \$ _____
No. 2. " " quart. " _____



No. 3. Glue-melting Kettle.
(Made in any desired capacity.)

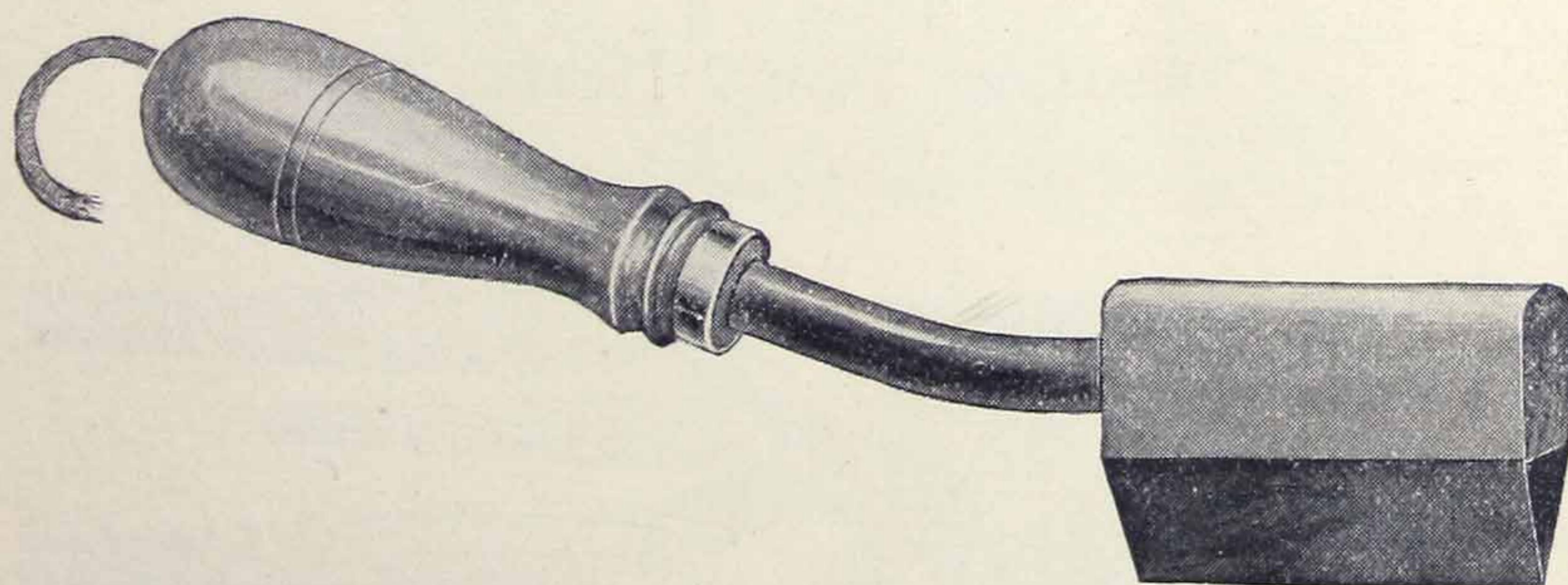
Soldering Irons.

The Electric Soldering Iron has many advantages, which the progressive metal worker will greatly appreciate. This iron does effective, constant work without becoming "burnt." It saves labor in forging and filing, and hence causes less wear and waste of the copper. It can be used continuously, and thereby the necessity of running several irons is obviated. There is less discomfort and danger, because no fuming fire-pots are needed. The copper tips are renewable, being readily screwed on. Tips can be made in any form to meet special requirements. The usual shapes for general work and for seam soldering are indicated by the accompanying cuts. Every iron is tested and warranted to be as represented.



No. 1 Soldering Iron, 1 1-8 in. diam. Price, \$ _____

No. 2 " " 1 3-8 " " " " " _____



No. 1 Seaming Iron, 1 in. width of face Price, \$ _____

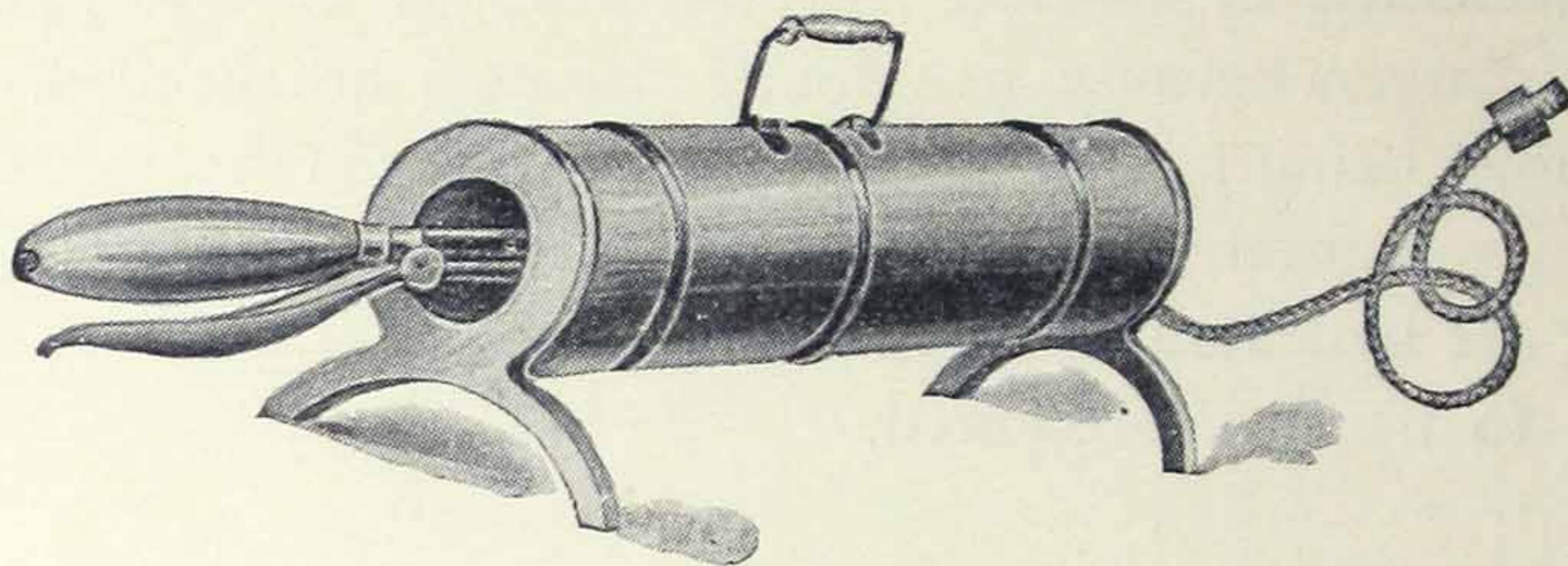
No. 2 " " 2 " " " " " " " _____

No. 3 " " 3 " " " " " " " _____

Brazing and Hard Soldering Apparatus can be supplied to order.

Curling and Crimping Iron Heaters.

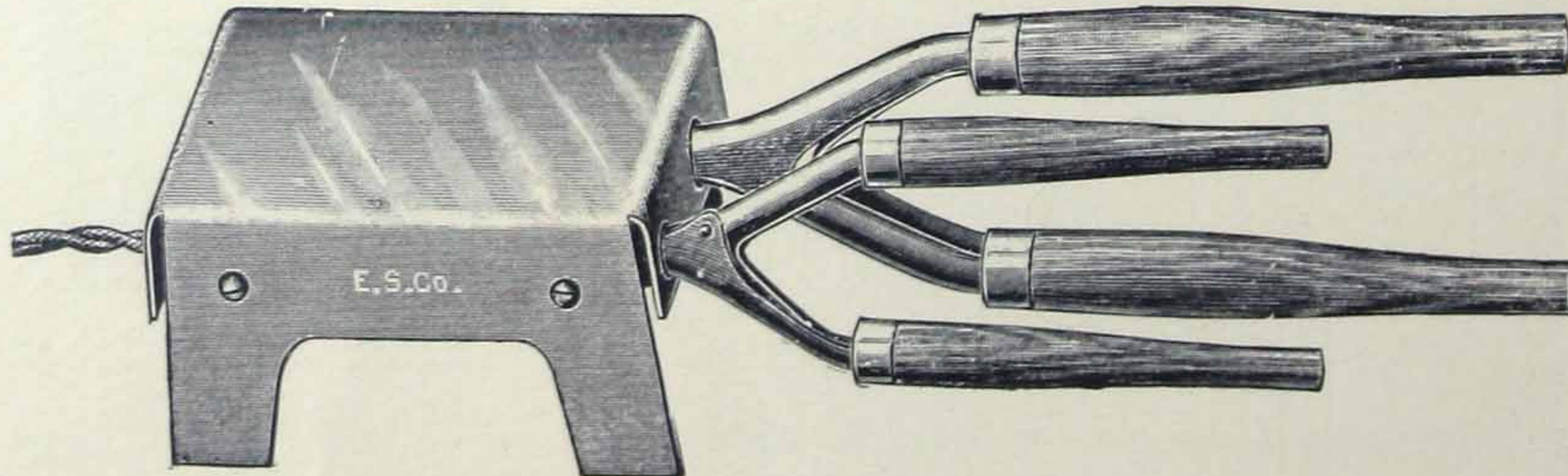
These are made for use in hair-dressing establishments and for the individual, who may use it by making attachment to the incandescent light fixture in the dressing-room. The curling tongs have the very important advantages of never becoming soiled, smoked, or overheated. The small size is easily carried in the toilet case by travellers.



No. 1 Curling Iron Heater (one chamber)	Price, \$ _____
No. 2 " " " (two ")	" _____
No. 1 Crimping Iron Heater (one chamber)	Price, \$ _____
No. 2 " " " (two ")	" _____

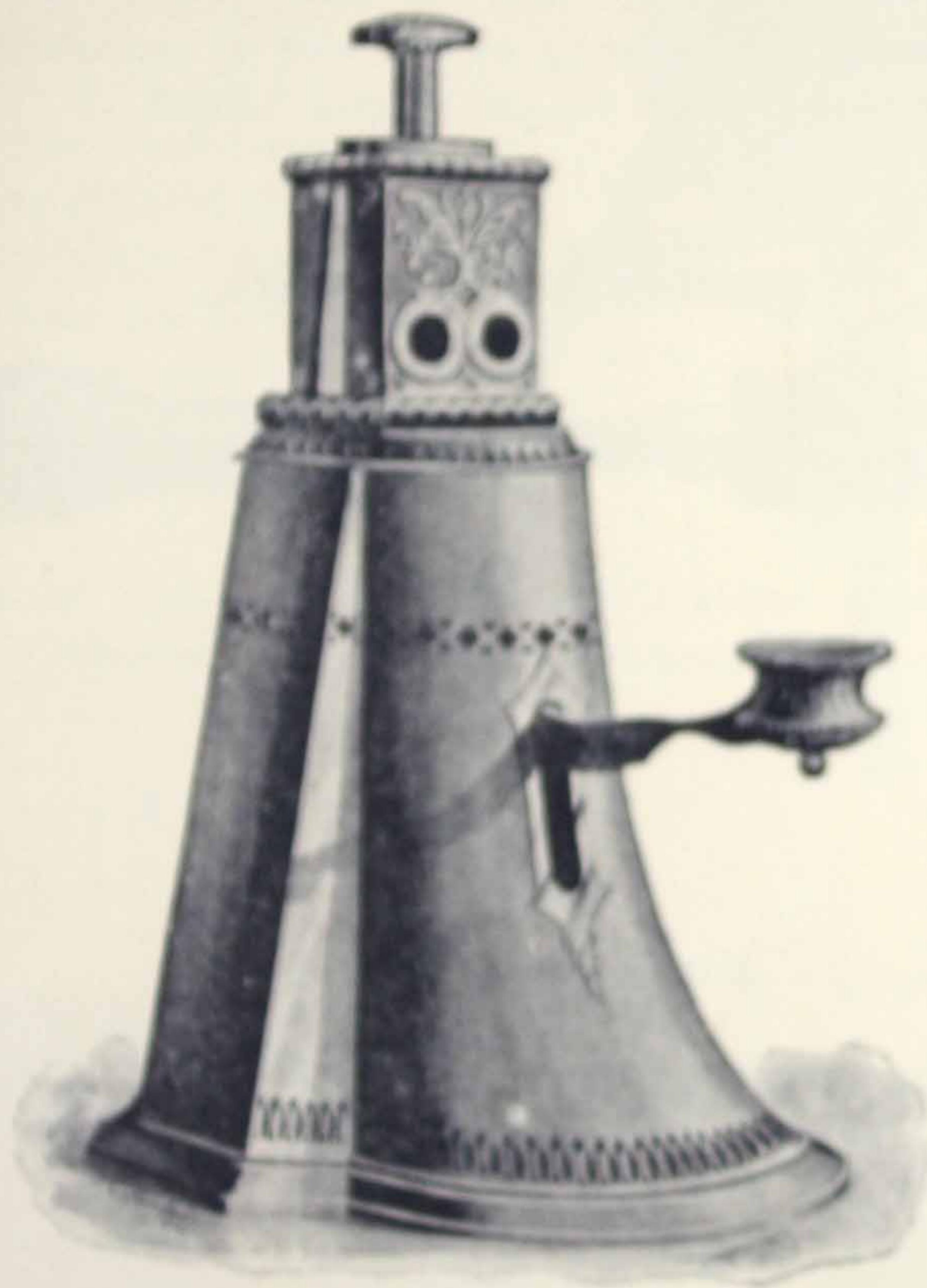
Curling Tongs Heater.

Nickel-plated.



Electric Cigar Lighters.

These are in several forms and styles. Some are for hand use, others to rest upon the counter or showcase. The heat is obtained by a slight pressure while in the act of lighting the cigar. No heat nor expense is occasioned at any other time. The ignition is quick and agreeable, having no unpleasant fumes. The Electric Cigar Lighter does away with the fumes of matches and gas, and the care and waste of fluid lamps.



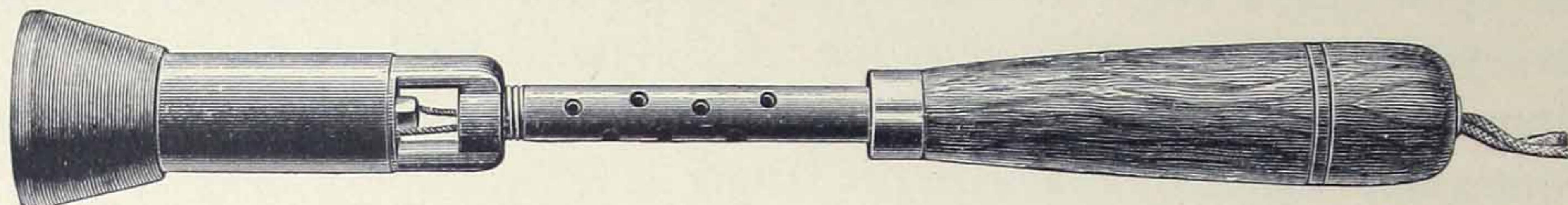
Automatic Cigar Lighter and Cutter.

Patent applied for.

This is a Stand Lighter and Cutter combined. It is operated by simply pressing the end of the cigar into the bowl on the arm lever. The downward motion of the arm, by only a slight pressure, connects the electric circuit, and the cigar is lighted instantly. This automatic method of operation is a very taking feature, attracting and interesting all the smokers. The expense of running is only a trifle, the consumption of current being momentary.

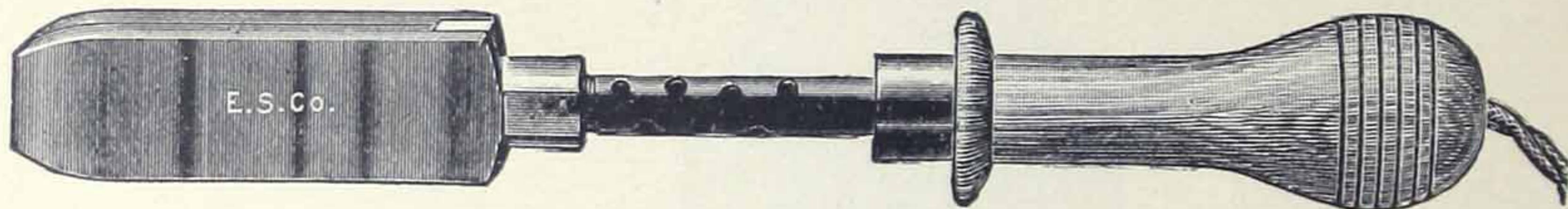
Height, 7 1-2 in., nickel plated Price, \$ _____

Branding and Marking Irons.



Simple and most effective. May be used continuously. No fire to tend, and no wearing and defacing of the iron as occasioned where fire-heated. Made to order for use on any electric circuit.

Sealing Wax Heaters.



For use in banks, express offices, drug stores, etc. No flame nor discoloration of the wax. Operates quickly and continuously. Attachable to incandescent lamp socket.

Price \$ _____

Embossing Plates.



For use in bookbinderies and printing offices. None of the objectionable effects of steam or gas heat. Under absolute control of the workman. Price varies with requirements.

Muffles.

These are especially designed for the fusing of porcelain for enamelling, for the continuous gum process in mechanical dentistry, and other kindred uses. Any degree of heat can be obtained. This apparatus operates quickly and reliably with no inconvenience to the operator.



Crucibles.

The regular sizes of crucibles are made for jewellers' and refiners' use. Any desired degree of heat can be obtained. Such a crucible saves the workman from any of the disagreeable and inconvenient circumstances of the old-time methods.

No. 1 Crucible . . Price, \$ _____

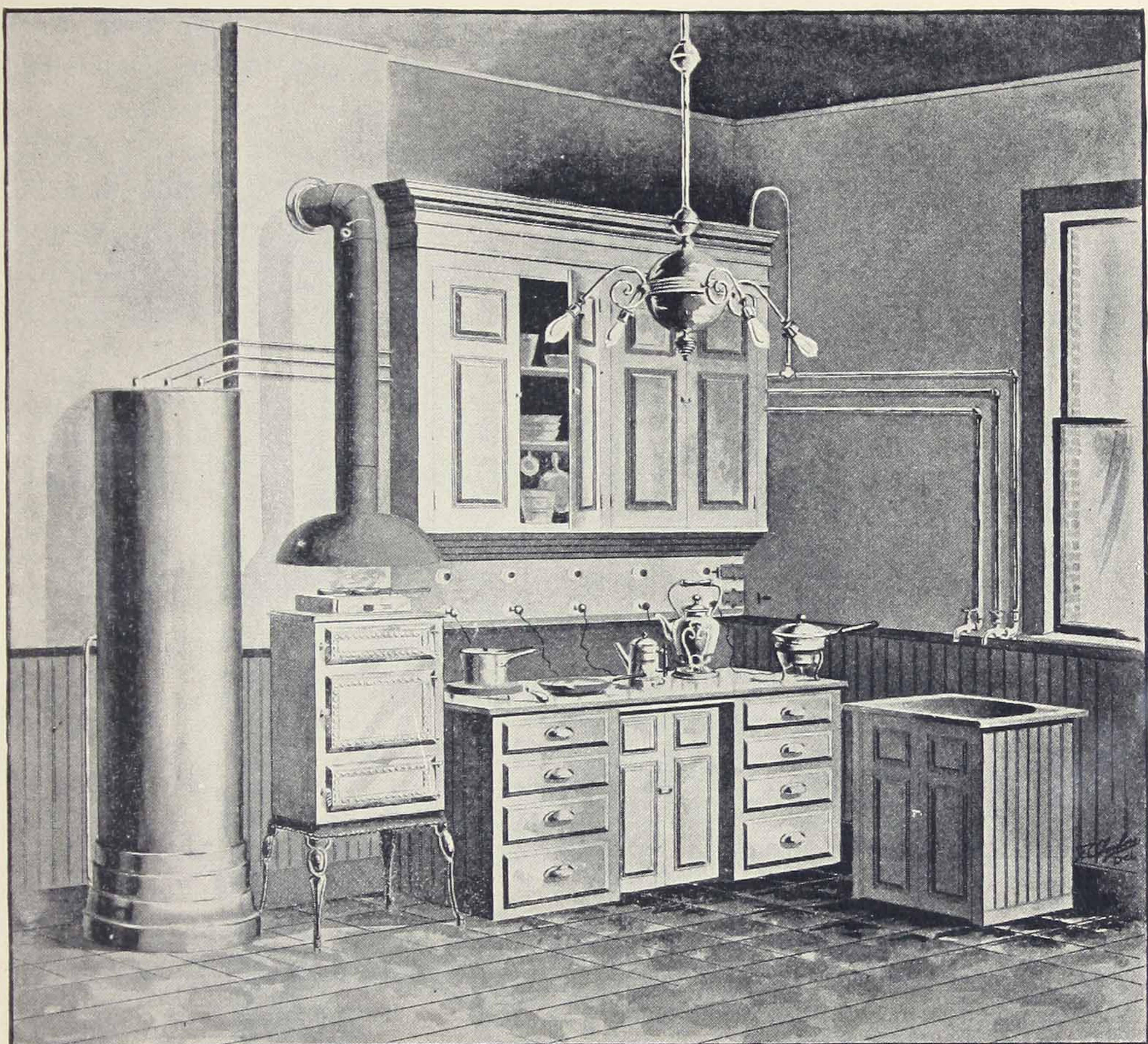
No. 2 " " " _____

No. 3 " " " _____

Part Four.

Electric Heating for Household and Cooking Utensils.

THE domestic field is one of the widest for the application of electric heat. Nobody will appreciate more and use it to greater advantage and satisfaction than the housewife. These electric utensils are so constructed that all of the heat generated is utilized in accomplishing the work, and no loss is sustained as in the ordinary range. Where it is known that the disagreeable labor can be entirely removed by the use of electricity, and the heat applied economically to the work to be done and not wasted or diverted to personal discomfort, electric household and cooking utensils are introduced. It is much easier to turn a switch and have heat energy introduced on a small wire than to bring up coal and carry down ashes. These electric arrangements never send forth noxious or deadly gases, nor do they consume the life-giving oxygen from the atmosphere.

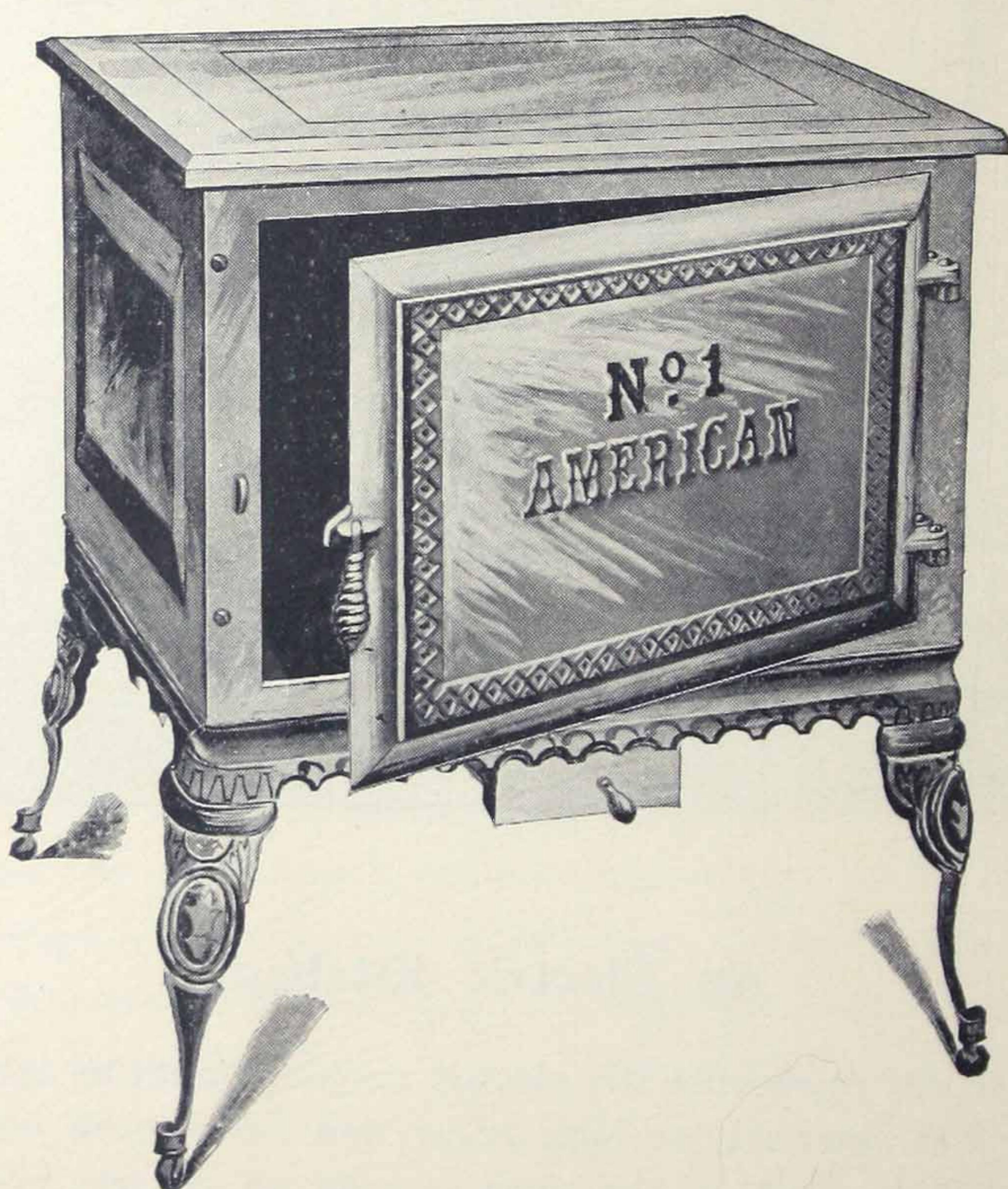


An Electric Kitchen.

The above cut represents the electric cooking outfit as actually installed for use. The hot-water service tank boiler and No. 3 oven occupy the left-hand place. On the top of the oven is seen an electric broiler doing its work, while the steam and fumes of the cooking pass up the overhanging flue. On the locker slab is seen a variety of the more commonly used utensils—a plate stove, a spider, a coffee pot, a teakettle, and a chafing dish. These are connected to the circuit through the switchboard shown above the slab. No unpleasant heat is radiated from these utensils, it being utilized solely for the work to be done.

Ovens.

These ovens give a steadier and more effective heat and do their work more perfectly in every way than the ordinary range oven. Meats are cooked more evenly and in much less time, while retaining a larger percentage of their nutritious and delicious juices. The degree of heat can be readily adjusted to the work required of the oven. The ovens are so made that the exterior never becomes hot. It is operated by the simple turning of a switch, and the "quick" or "slow" oven can be had with certainty just when it is wanted. These ovens are made in sizes with one, two, or three compartments, with plain or ornamental finish as desired.



No. 1 Oven. One Compartment.

Width, 13 in.; depth, 18 in.; height, 9 in.

Plain Finish

Price, \$ _____

Nickel "

" _____

Ovens.



No. 2 Oven. Two Compartments.

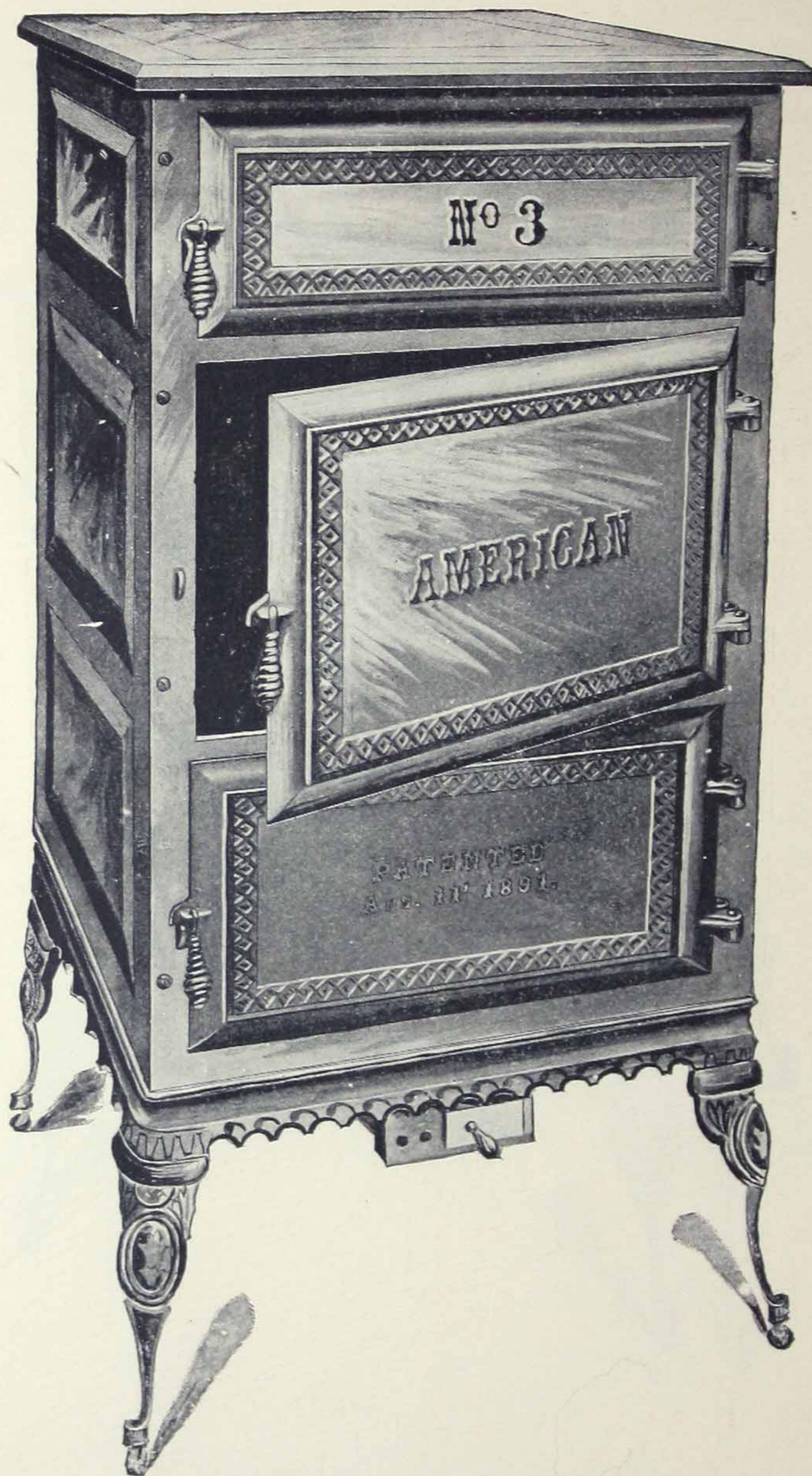
Lower compartment, 13 in. wide; 18 in. deep; 9 in. high.

Upper " " " " " 4 "

Plain Finish Price, \$ _____

Nickel " " " " " " _____

Ovens.



No. 3 Oven. Three Compartments.

Lower compartment, 13 in. wide; 18 in. deep; 7 in. high.

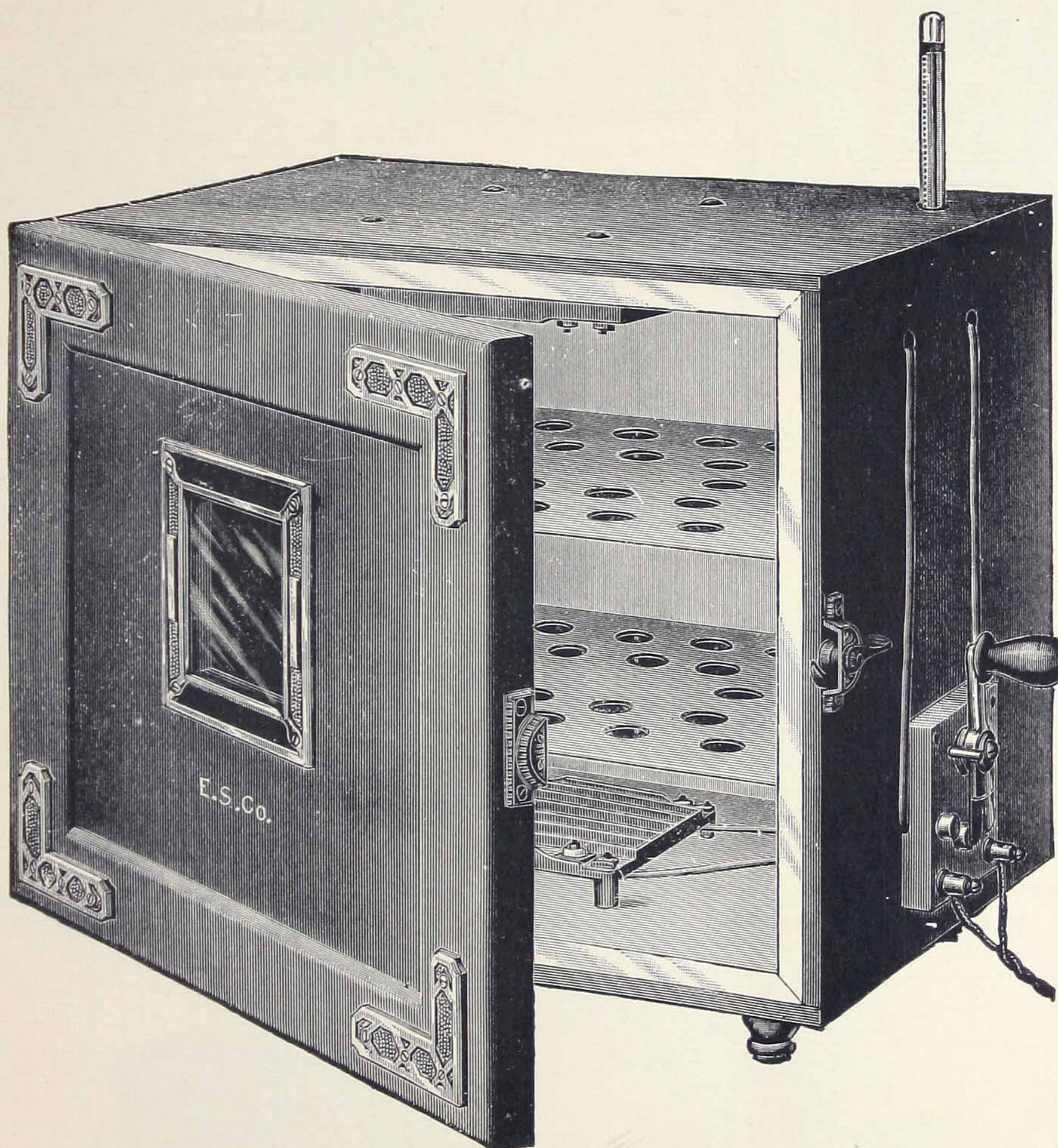
Middle " " " " " 9 "

Upper " " " " " 4 "

Plain Finish Price, \$ _____

Nickel " " _____

Ovens.

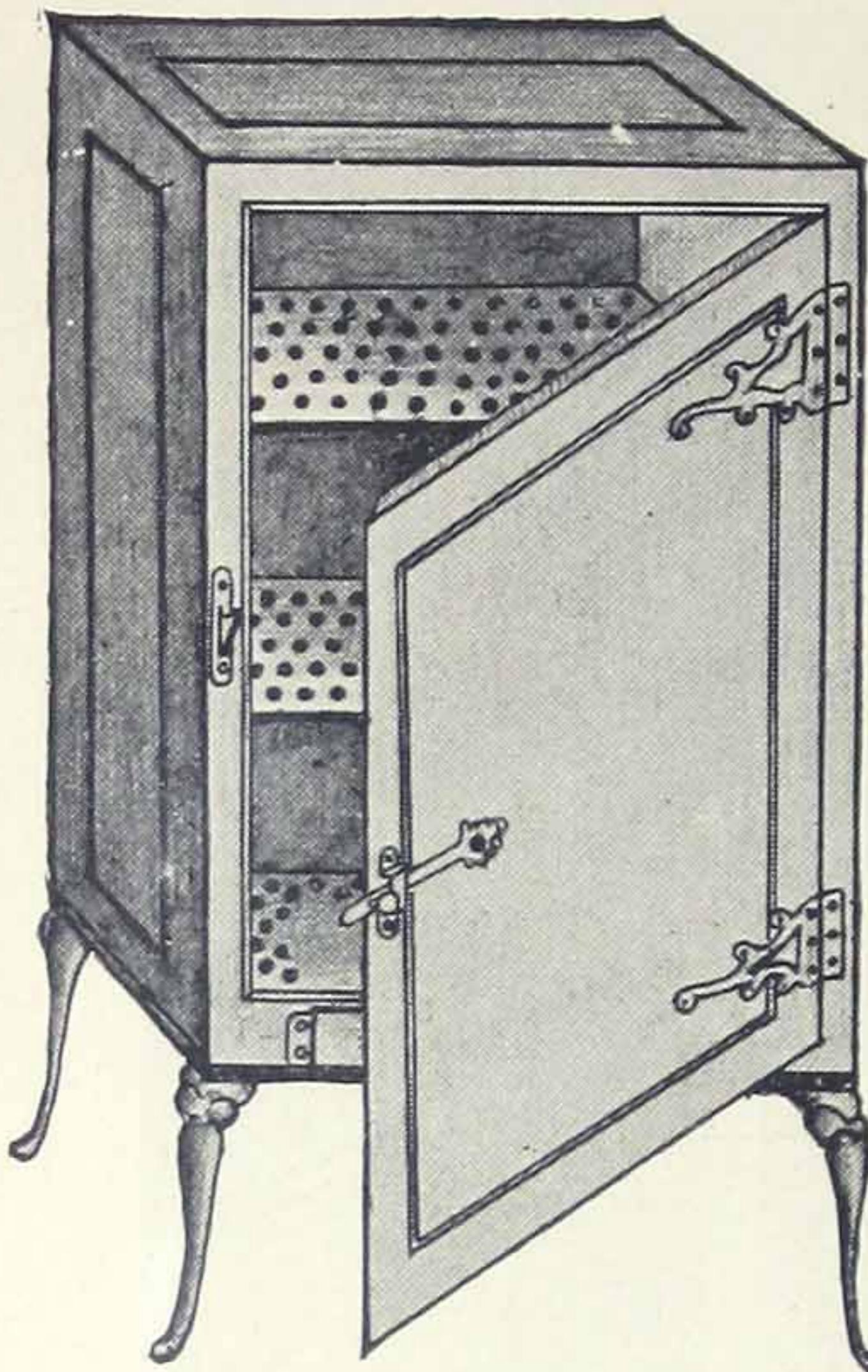


No. 4 Oven. One Large Compartment.

With two shelves. Outside casing of wood. Regulating switch for varying the heat.

Price \$ _____

Plate Warmers.



No. 1 Plate Warmer.

Inside dimensions,
18 in. wide; 13 in. deep; 20 in. high.

Price \$ _____

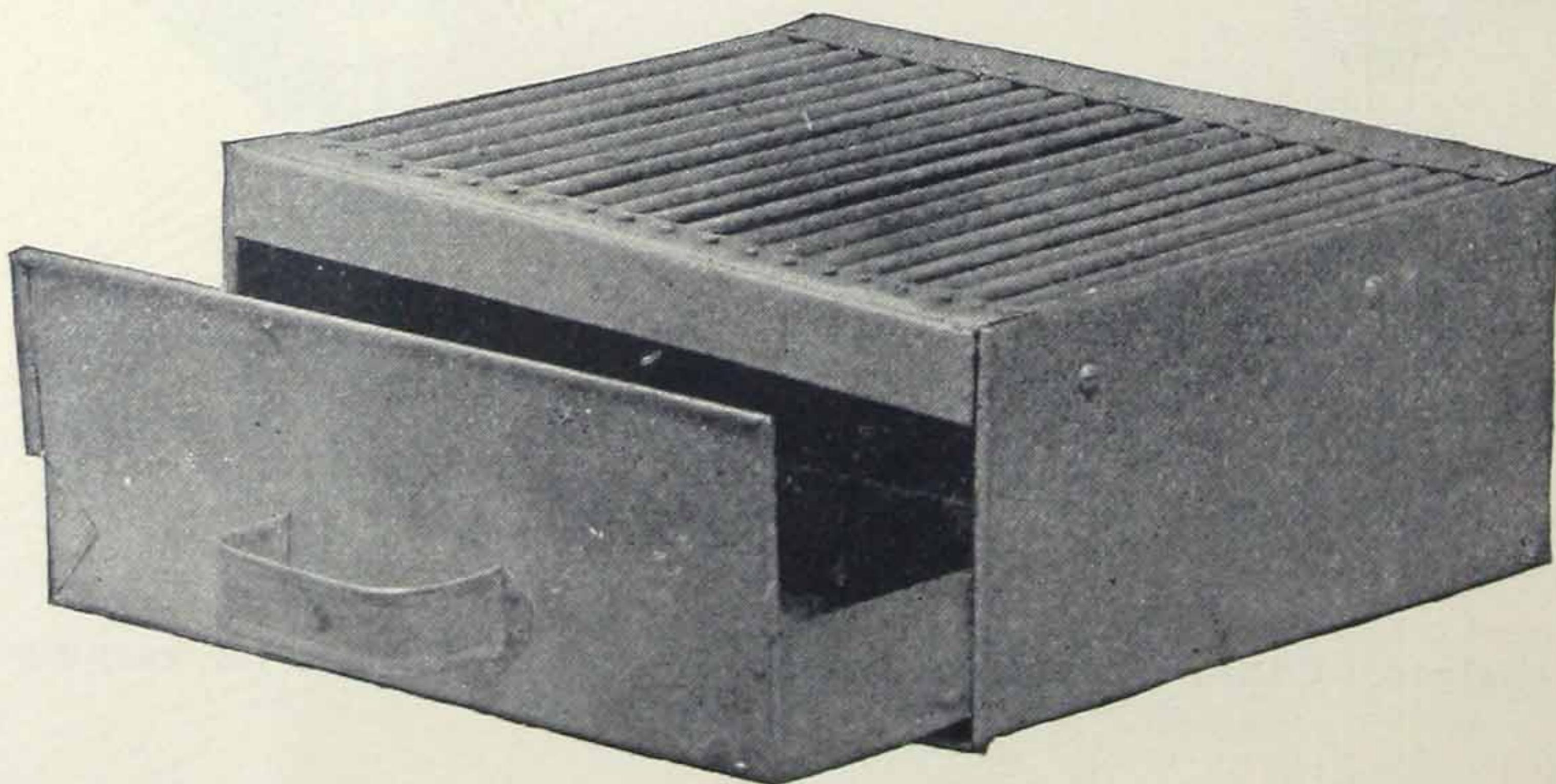
No. 2 Plate Warmer.

Inside dimensions,
18 in. wide; 13 in. deep; 26 in. high.

Price \$ _____

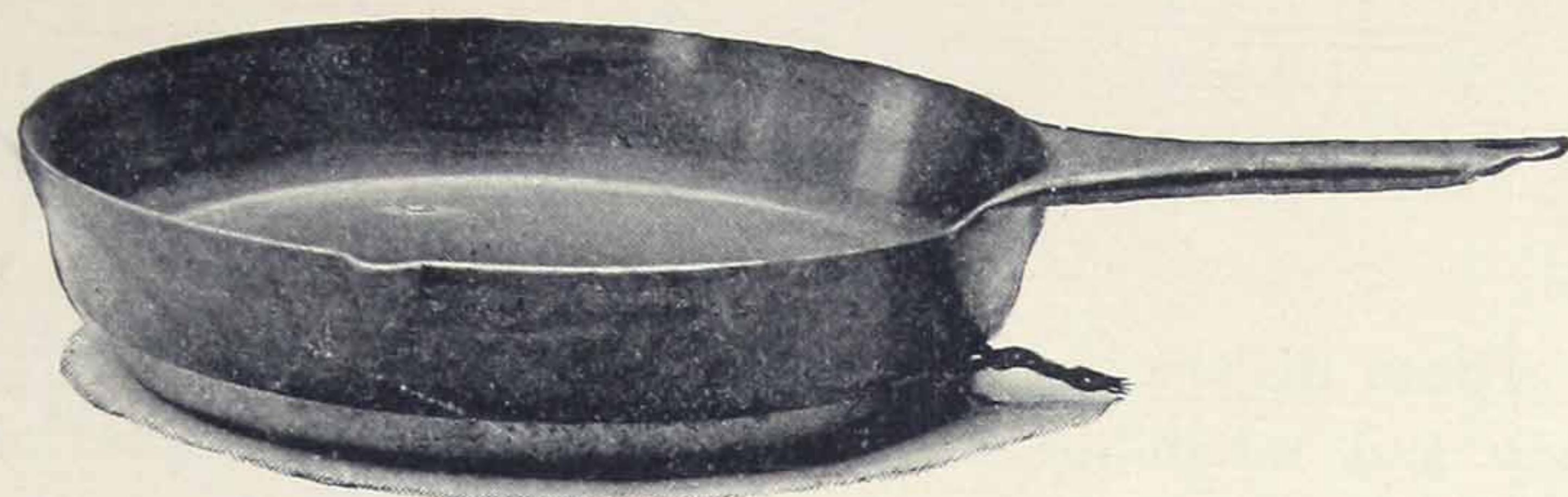
Broilers and Toasters.

There is no more particular work than to broil or toast in a first-class manner. The ordinary fire often fails. It is the exception when it is in a suitable condition. Not a little waiting has to be done for the coal stove, and the gas flame often sets on fire the hot fat, and burns the food. The electric grills and broilers are ready in a few moments after the current is applied, and the work is done without the food being singed, smoked, gas-flavored, or burned. In the broiling of meats the juices are collected unspoiled in a pan beneath, and all the virtue of the food is thereby saved.



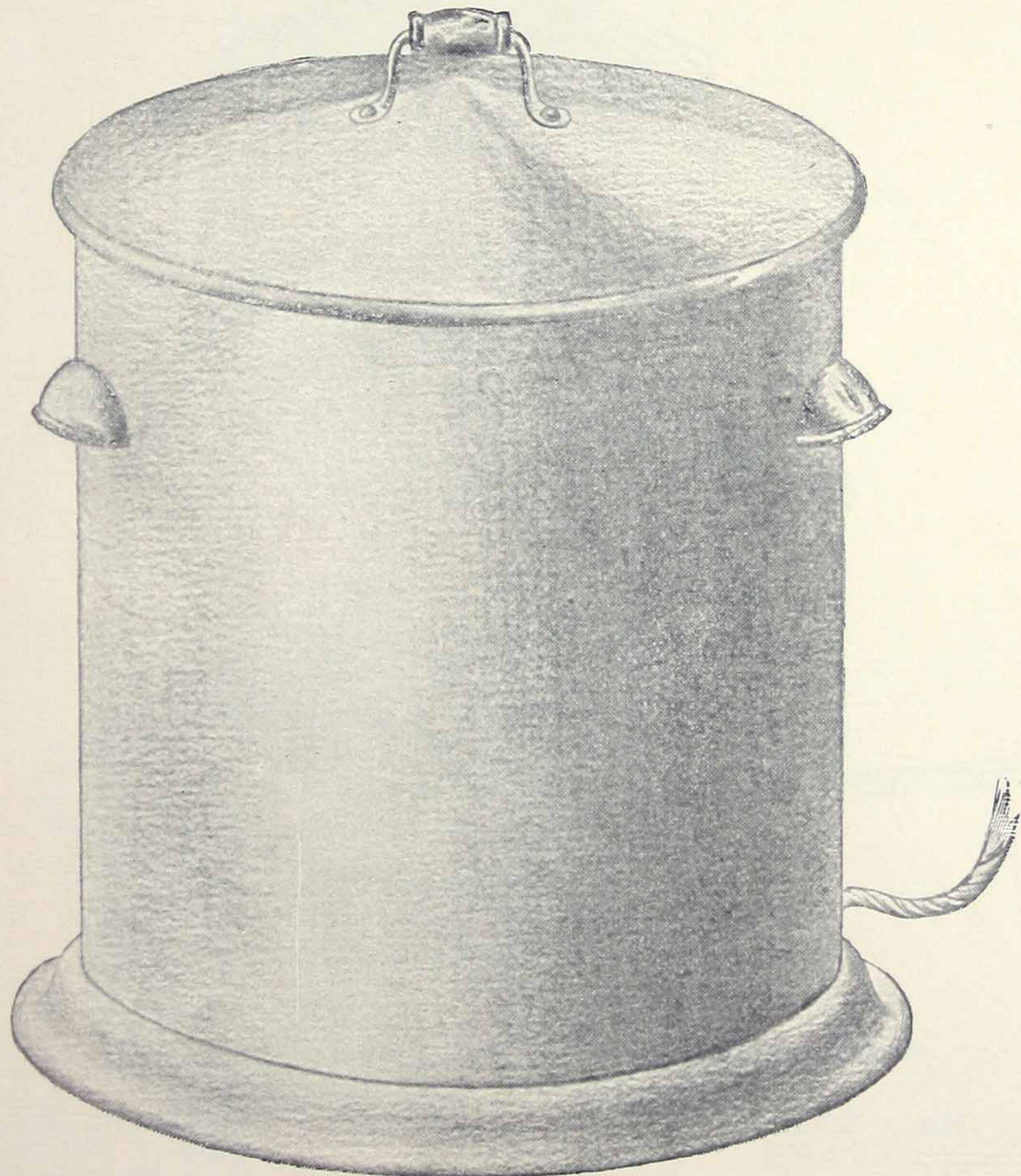
No. 1 Broiler and Toaster, 7x10 inches	.	.	.	.	Price \$ _____
No. 2 " " " 9x12 "	.	.	.	.	" _____
No. 3 " " " 12x15 "	.	.	.	.	" _____

Spiders.



No. 1	Spider, 8 in. (top measure)	Price, \$	_____
No. 2	" 10 "	"	_____
No. 3	" 12 "	"	_____

Clothes Boilers.

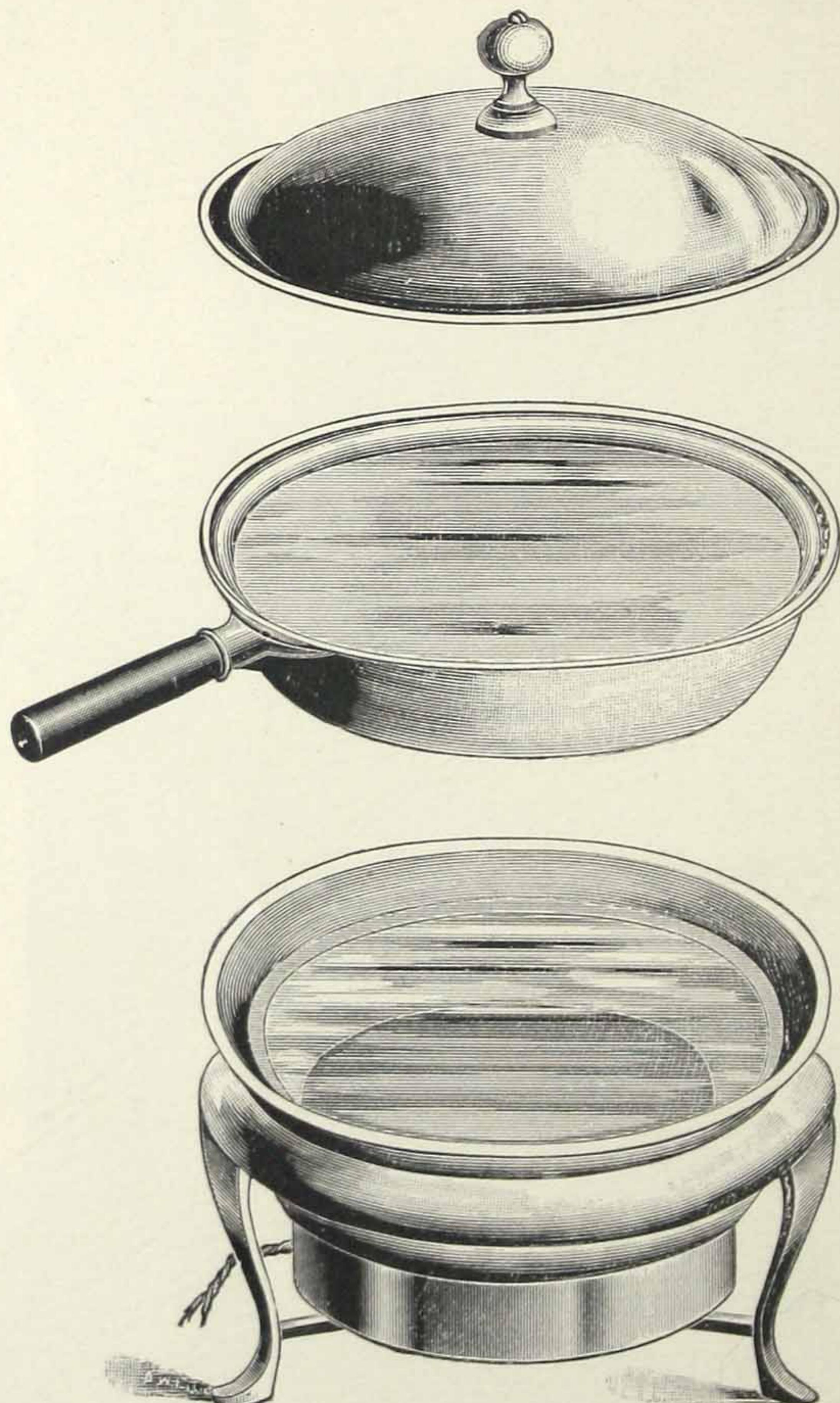


Made of Heavy Copper, Tinned Inside.

No. 1	Clothes Boiler, 10 gal.	Price, \$	_____
No. 2	" 15 "	"	_____
No. 3	" 20 "	"	_____
No. 4	" 25 "	"	_____

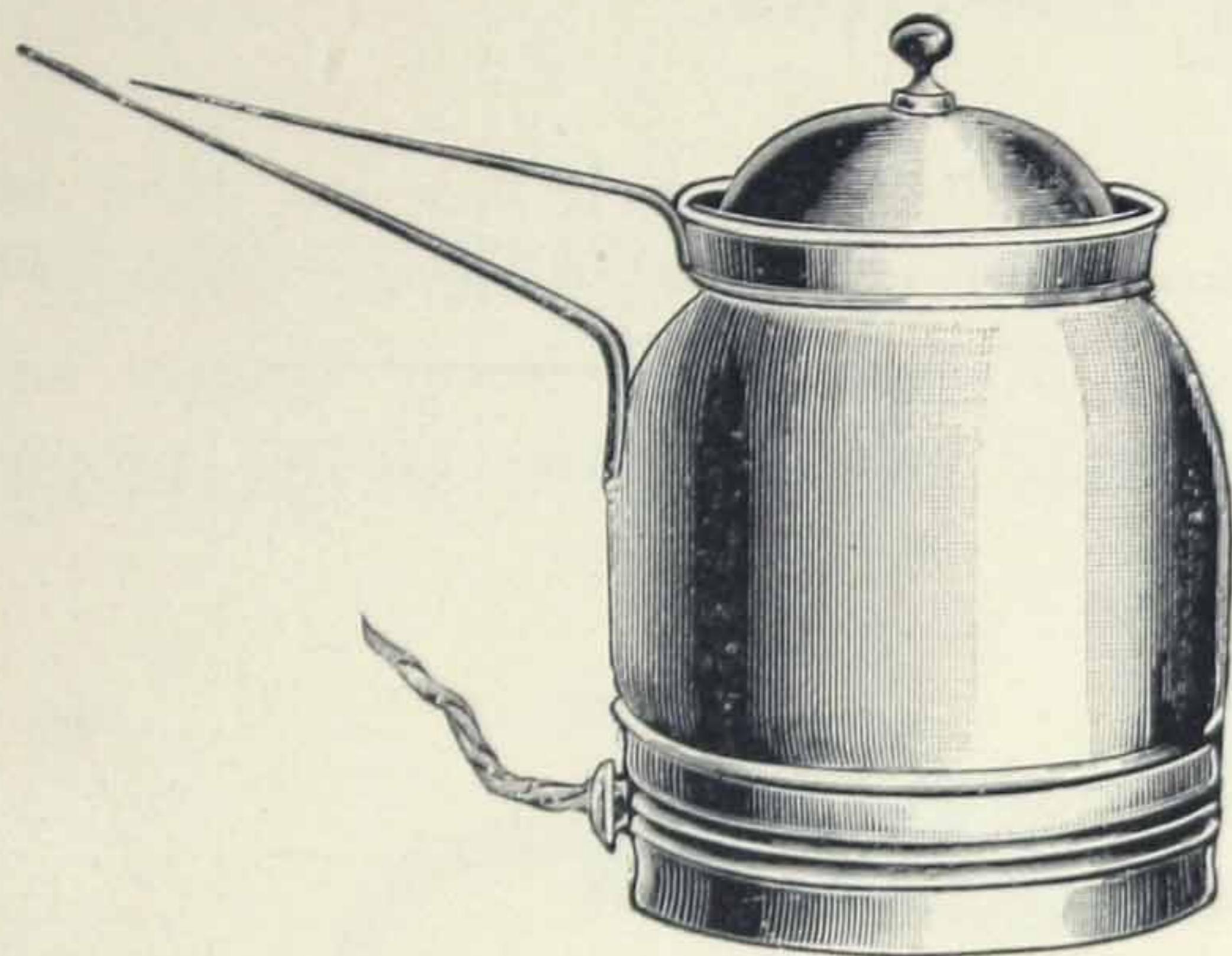
Chafing Dishes and Farina Boilers.

These dishes operate quickly and continuously, giving the highest efficiency and reliability. They are made in the usual shape and sizes. A steady heat, such as electricity generates, is of the utmost consequence in this kind of cooking.



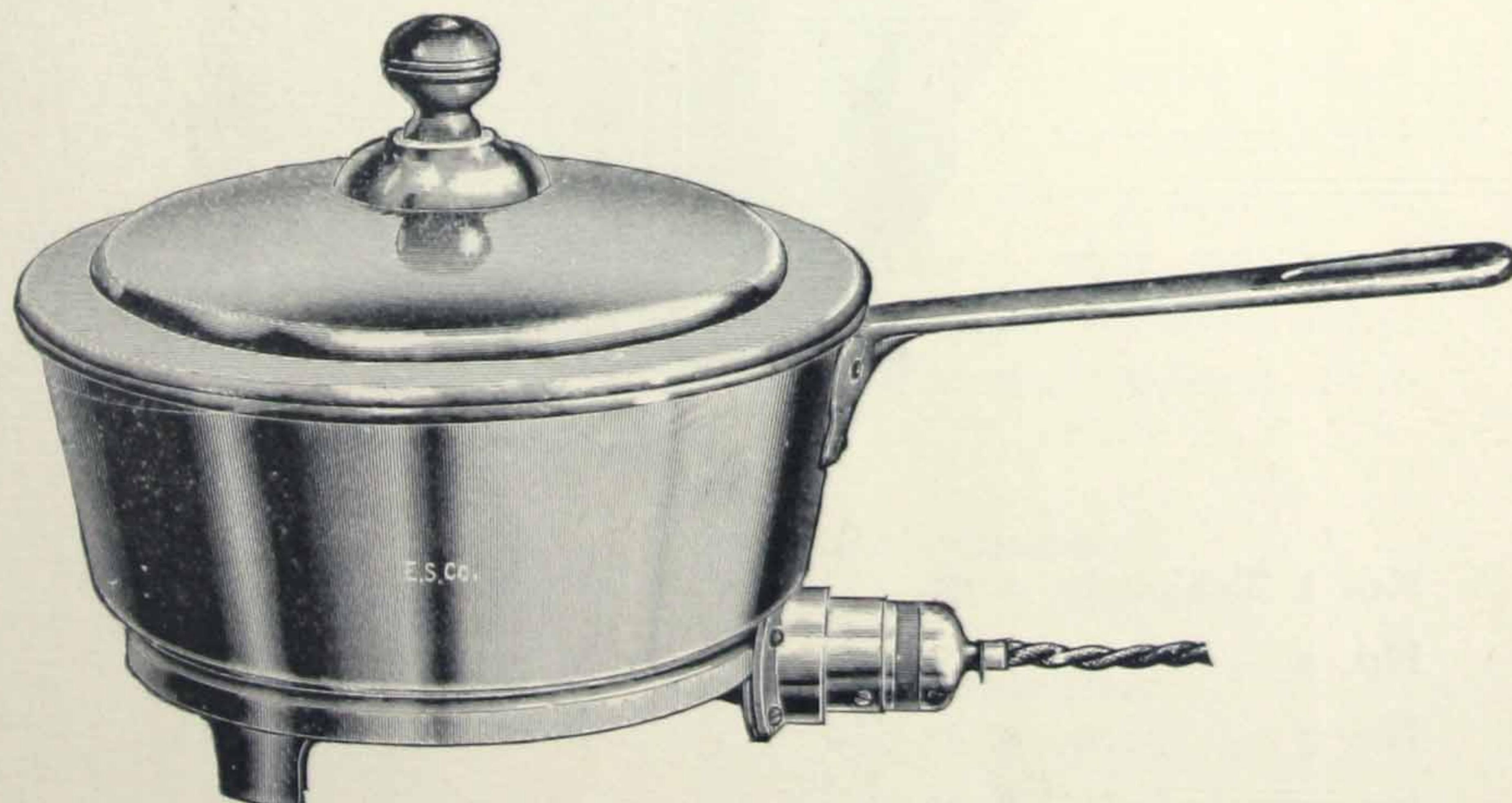
No. 1 Chafing Dish, 1 qt. capacity . . .	Price, \$
No. 2 " " 2 " " . . .	"

Farina Boilers.



No. 1 Farina Boiler, 1 qt. cooking capacity	Price, \$ _____
No. 2 " " 2 " " " " "	" _____
No. 3 " " 4 " " " " "	" _____

Stew Pans.



No. 1 Stew Pan, 1 qt.	Price, \$ _____
No. 2 " " 2 " " " " "	" _____
No. 3 " " 3 " " " " "	" _____

Teakettles.

These will boil water more quickly than it can be done over a hot coal fire, and the utensils may stand upon the table or sideboard while it is being done. They are made of first-quality heavy copper and heavily nickelled and polished. They offer superior heat-retaining properties after the current is turned off.



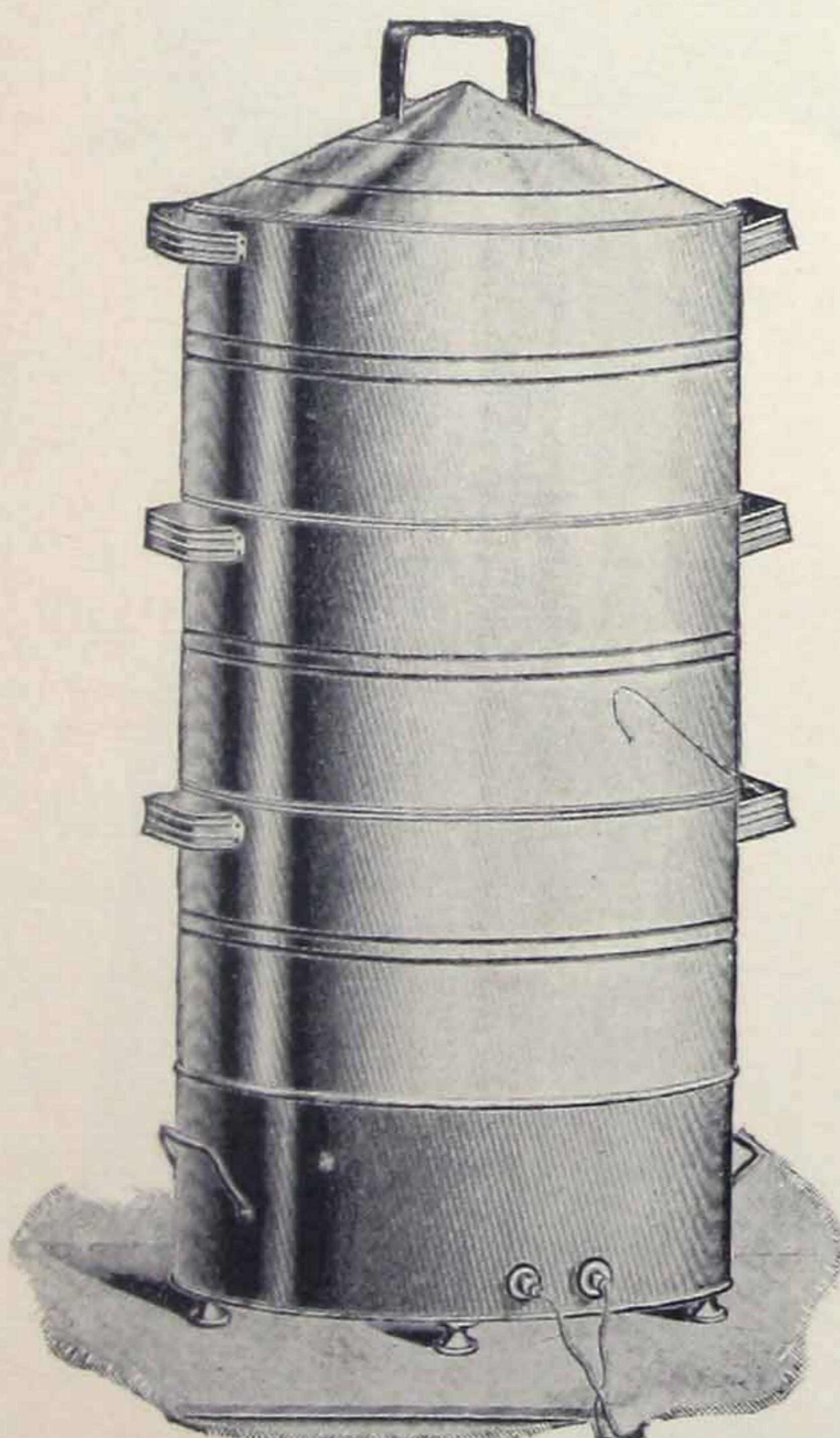
No. 1 Teakettle, 1 qt.	Price, \$	_____
No. 2 " 2 "	"	_____
No. 3 " 4 "	"	_____
No. 4 " 6 "	"	_____

Teakettle and Stand.

Spun Copper, Nickel Finish.

No. 1. 1 qt. . . . Price, \$ _____

No. 2. 2 " . . . " _____

**Steam Cookers.**

These consist of the best Steam Cookers that are manufactured, with the electric heater attached. Electric heat gives a steady, uniform temperature in the Cooker, and is not in danger of either too violent boiling nor of subsiding and cooling to the detriment of the food cooked.

No 1. 6 qts. (one extension).

Price, \$ _____

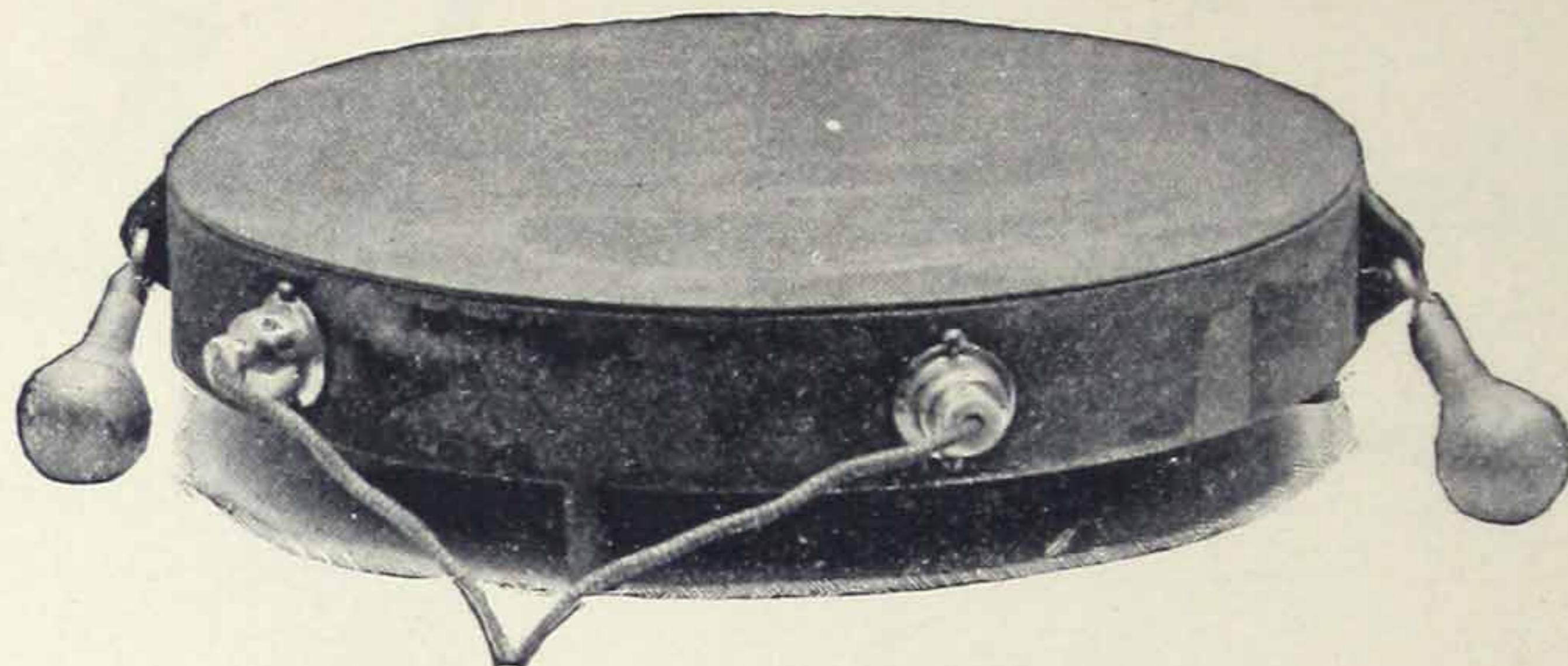
No. 2. 10 qts. (one extension).

Price, \$ _____

Extra extensions, 75 cents each.

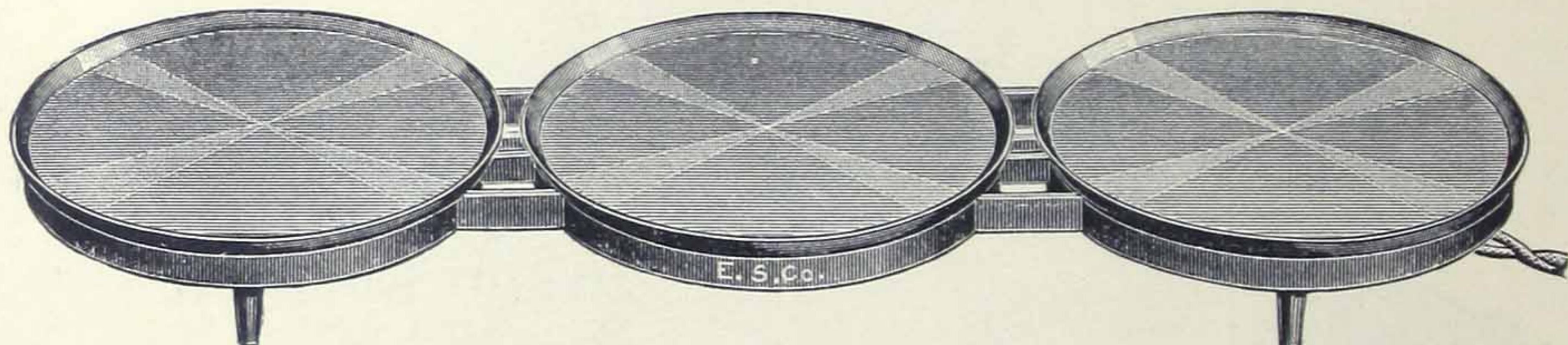
Plate Stoves or Griddles.

These are conveniently portable and furnish a uniform heated surface, more effective than the top of any hot range, alcohol lamp, or gas flame. They are equally as well adapted for use in the nursery or living rooms as in the kitchen.



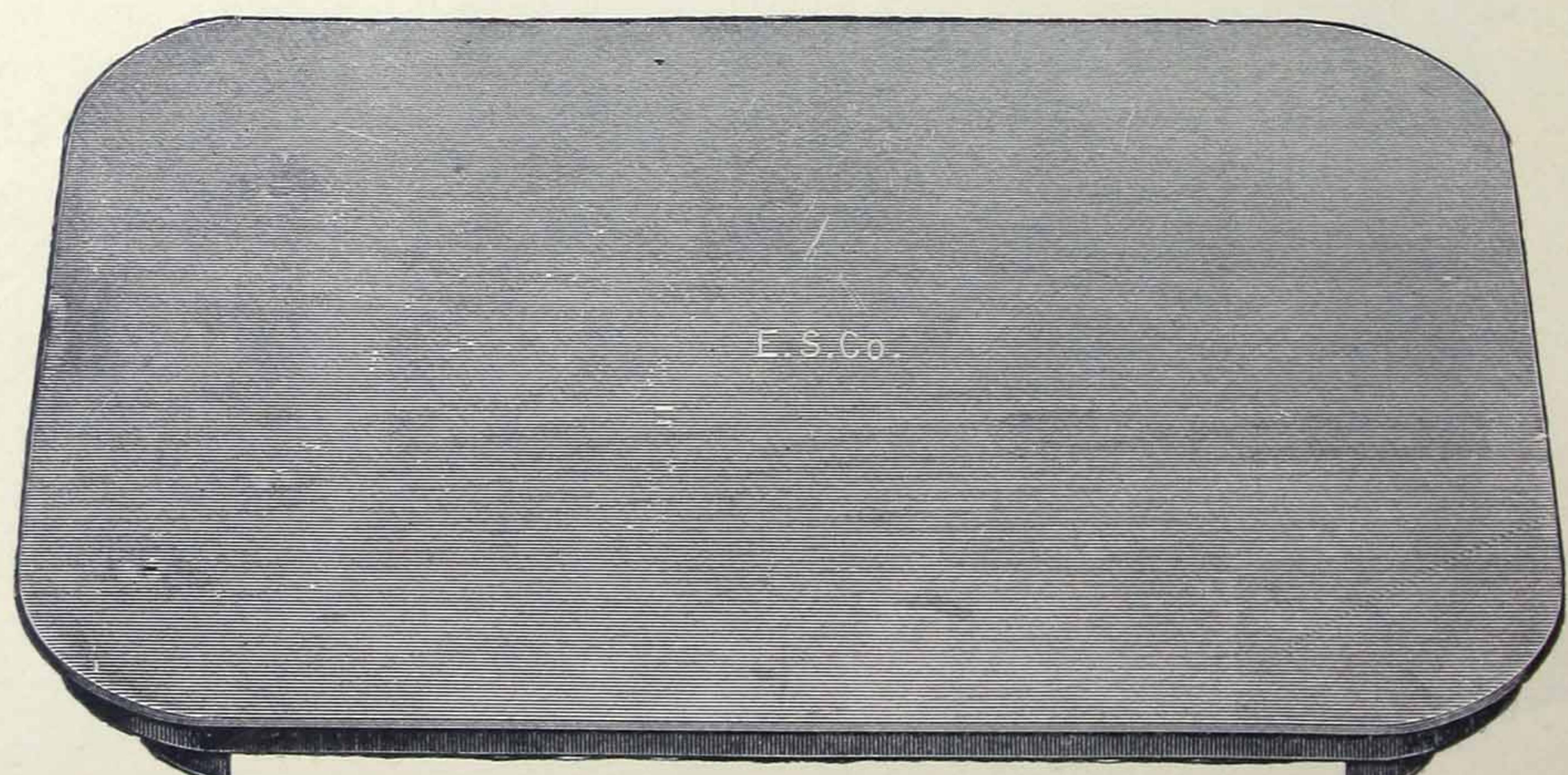
No. 1	Plate Stove, 4 in. diam.	Price, \$	_____
No. 2	" 6 "	"	_____
No. 3	" 8 "	"	_____
No. 4	" 10 "	"	_____
No. 5	" 8 x 16 in., oval	"	_____

Pancake Griddles.



Made with one, two, or three disks and polished face.

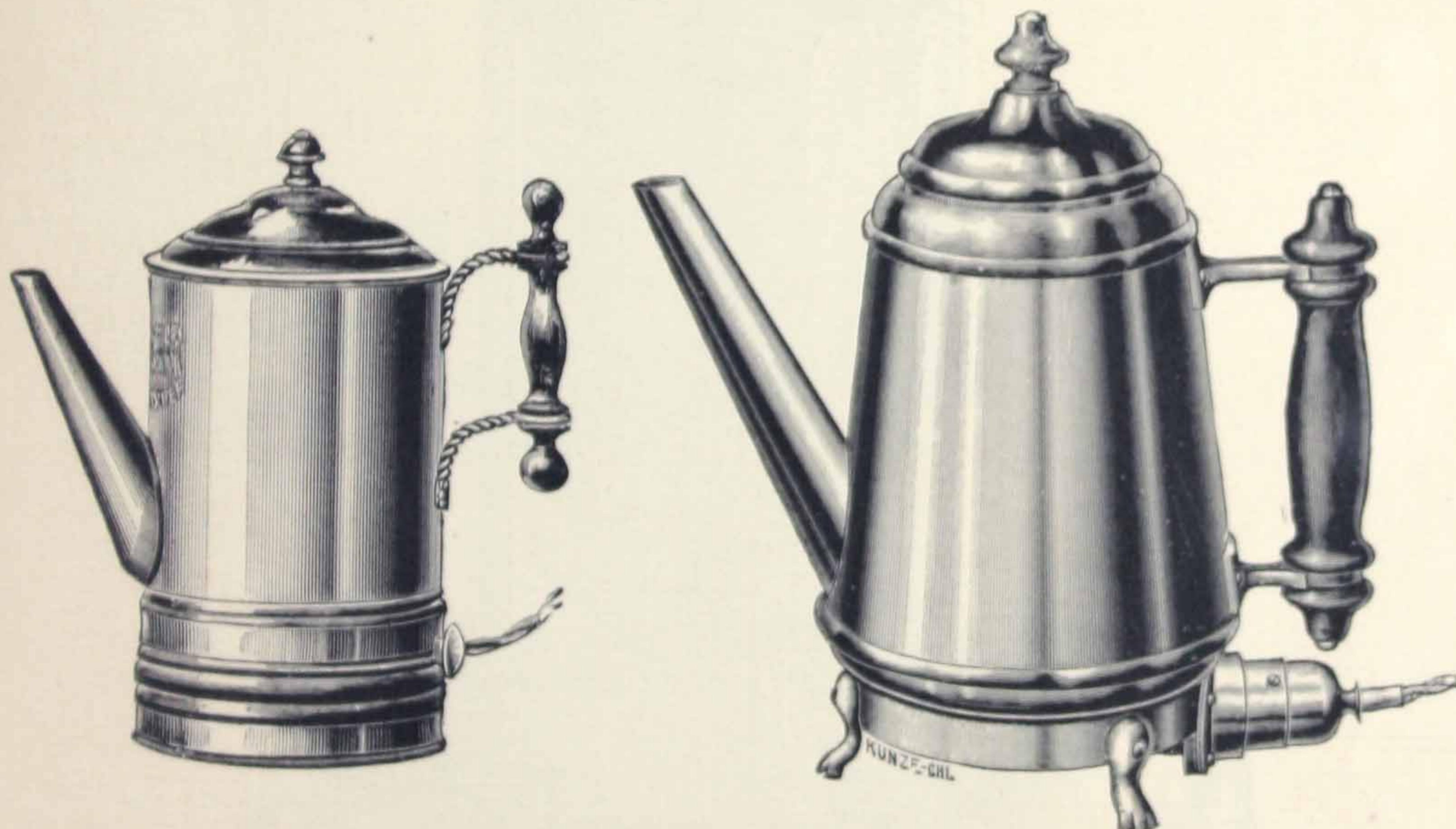
No. 1.	One disk	Price, \$	_____
No. 2.	Two "	"	_____
No. 3.	Three "	"	_____



No. 4.	Restaurant size, 12 x 18 in., polished face	Price, \$	_____
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Tea and Coffee Pots.

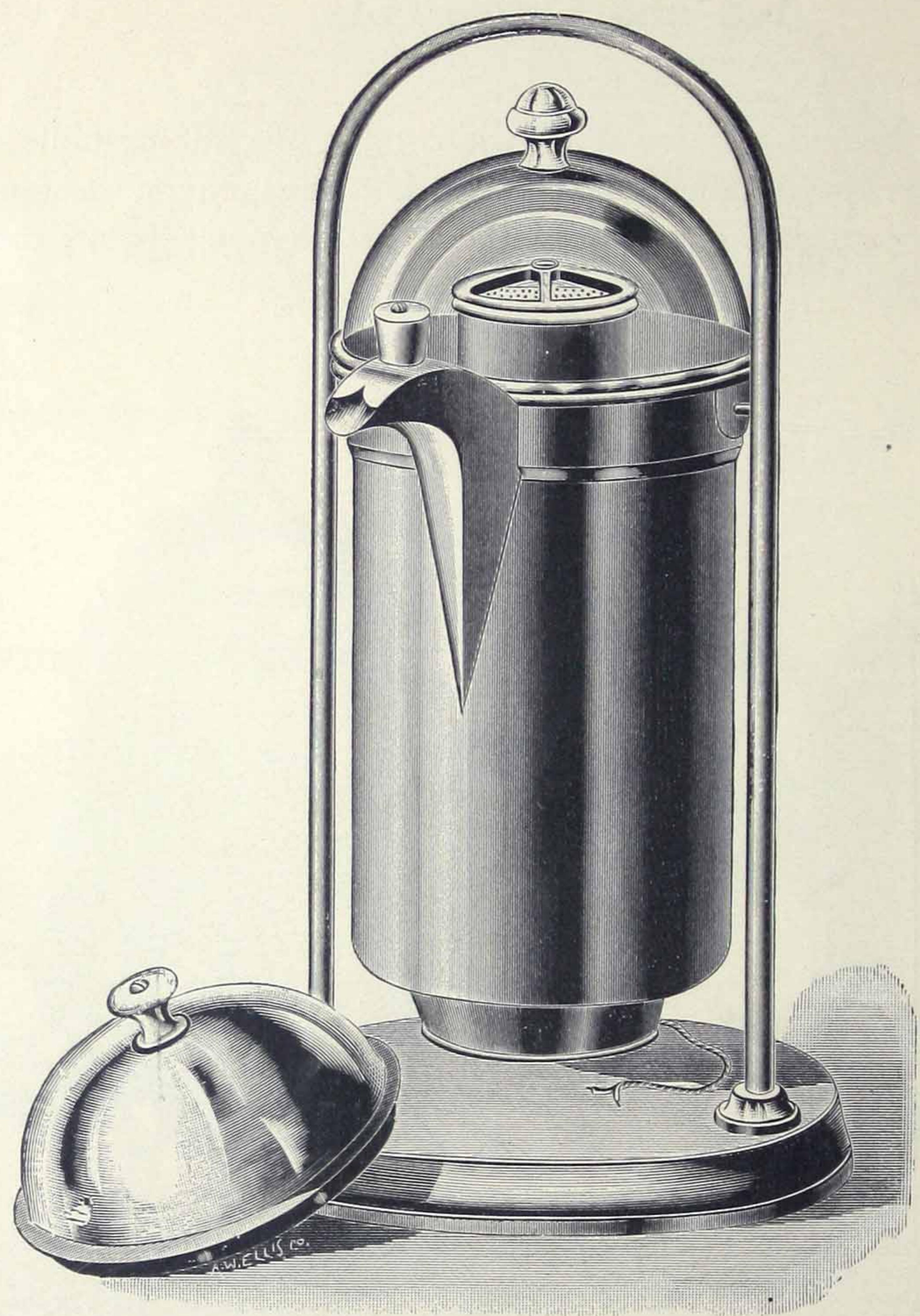
These can be heated and kept hot while upon the dining-table. Made of copper and heavily nickelled and polished. The general design is the same for both tea pots and coffee pots, the only difference being the coffee chamber in the latter.



No. 1	Tea Pot, pint	.	Price, \$	_____	
No. 2	" "	quart	.	"	_____
No. 3	" "	2 qt.	.	"	_____
No. 4	" "	3 "	.	"	_____
No. 5	" "	4 "	.	"	_____

No. 1	Coffee Pot, pint	.	Price, \$	_____	
No. 2	" "	quart	.	"	_____
No. 3	" "	2 qt.	.	"	_____
No. 4	" "	3 "	.	"	_____
No. 5	" "	4 "	.	"	_____

Vienna Coffee Pot.



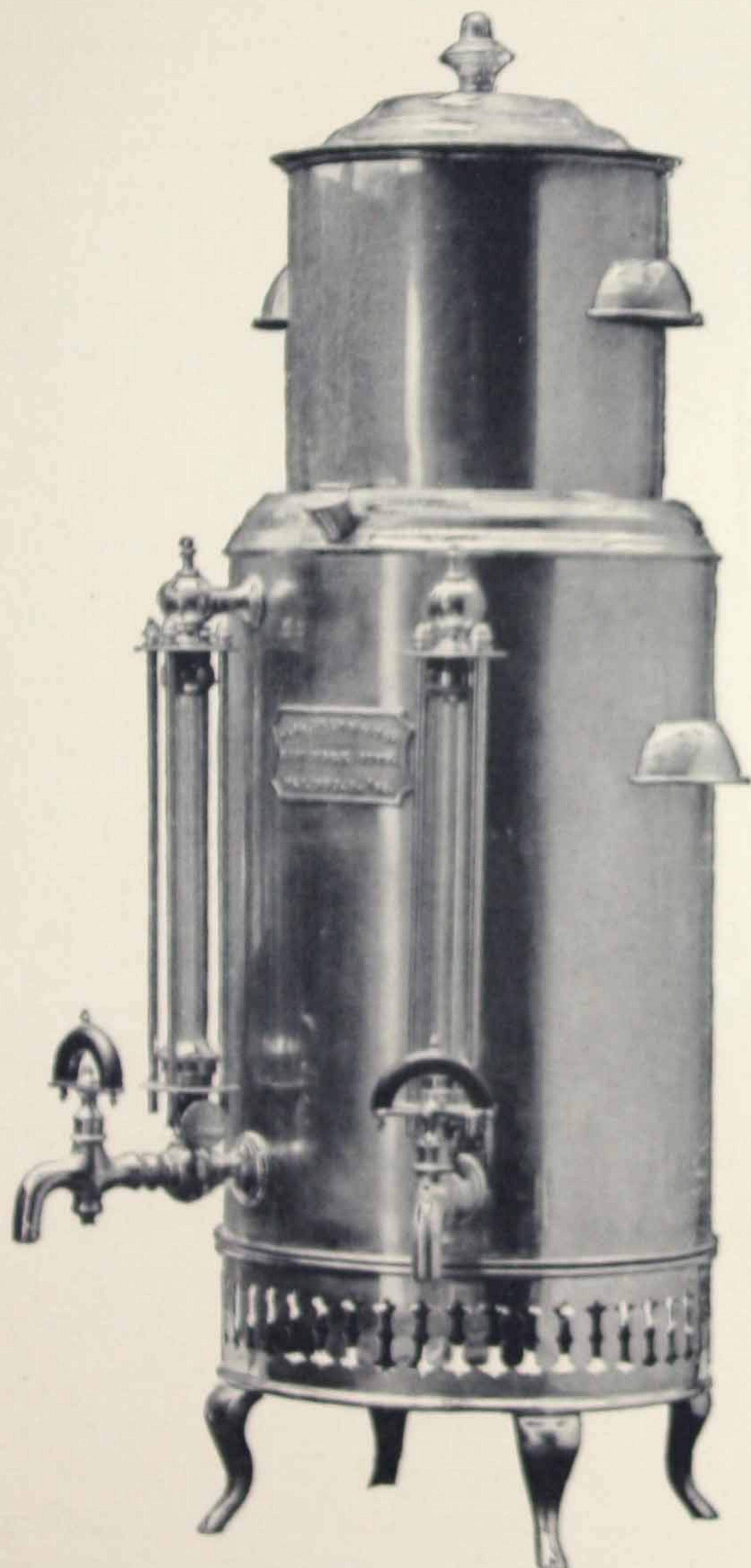
With Metal and Glass Covers.

An Elegant Dish.

No. 1. 3 pint	Price, \$ _____
No. 2. 2 quart	" _____

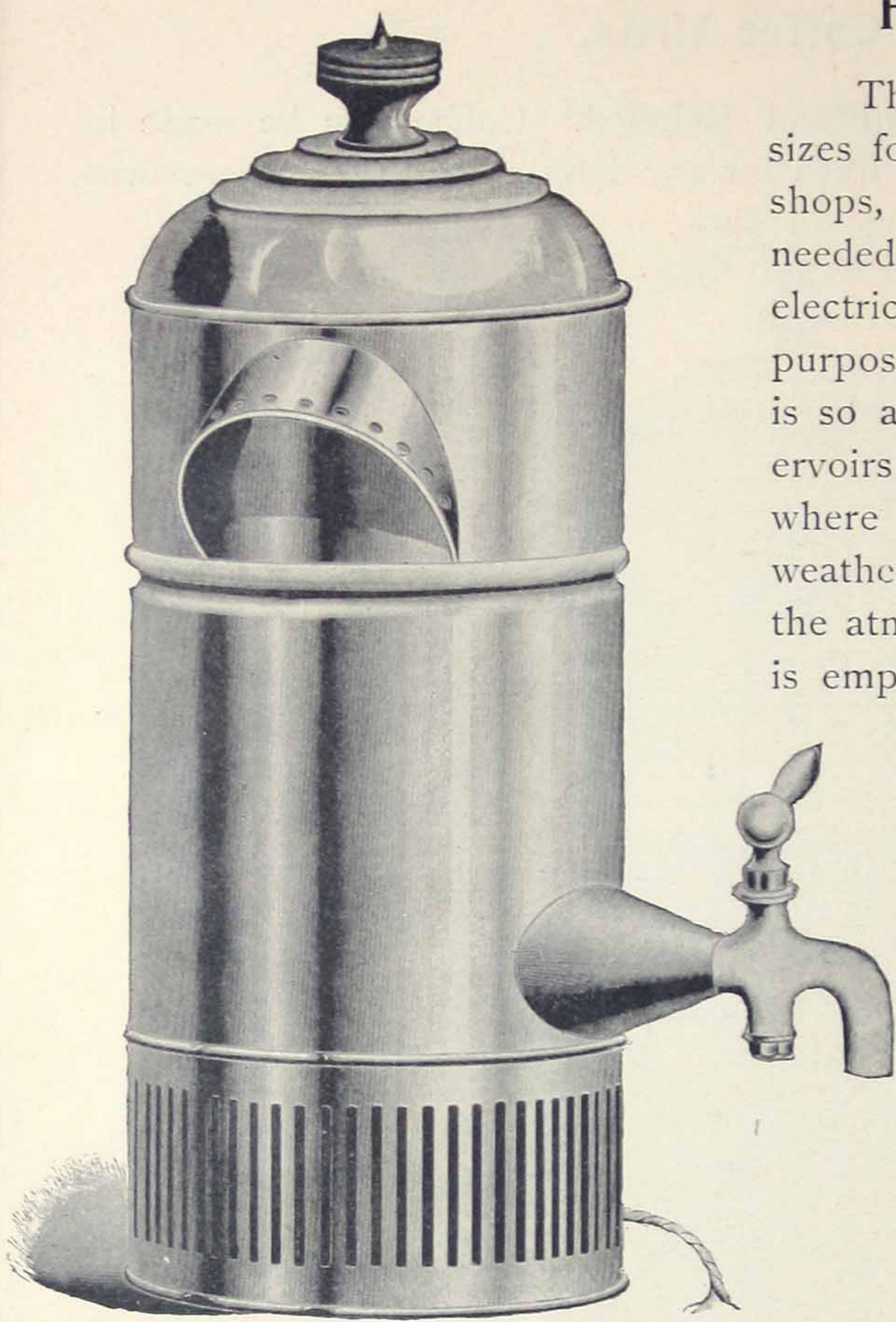
Acme Coffee Urns.

Double-chambered, crock-lined and jacketed. Coffee can be made in a few minutes and kept perfectly fresh for any length of time. These urns are made of copper, with heavy nickel plate.



No. 1	Acme Crock Urn,	2 gallons	.	.	.	.	Price \$	_____
No. 2	"	"	3	"	.	.	"	_____
No. 3	"	"	4	"	.	.	"	_____
No. 4	"	"	5	"	.	.	"	_____

Cocoa and Chocolate Urns same as the above without coffee chambers.



Hot-Water Reservoirs.

These are made in regular forms and sizes for use in hotels, restaurants, barber shops, and all places where hot water is needed. No other process equals that of electricity when it is wanted for the sole purpose of boiling the water. The heat is so applied and insulated in these reservoirs that unnecessary heat in rooms where used is avoided during summer weather, and there is no deoxygenating the atmosphere, as when kerosene or gas is employed.

No. 1 Reservoir, 1 Gallon.

Price, \$_____

No. 2 Reservoir, 2 Gallon.

Price, \$_____

No. 3 Reservoir, 3 Gallon.

Price, \$_____

No. 4 Reservoir, 4 Gallon.

Price, \$_____

Made in larger sizes to order.

Electric Hot-Water Boilers.

These are in general appearance, location, and arrangement of piping much like the ordinary hot-water boilers, having, instead of the usual coal-stove heating attachment, an electric heating mechanism placed within the boiler case, and operated at will by the simple moving of a switch. The boilers are so constructed as to insulate the heat and produce practically no radiation whatever, thus conserving all the electric energy for the purpose of heating and of keeping the water hot. The electric apparatus is efficient enough to heat the water within an hour, and affords additional heat-storing capacity so that hot water can be drawn from the boiler twenty-four to thirty-six hours after the current is shut off. Such a boiler as installed for service is represented in the picture of a model kitchen on page 25 of this catalogue. They are made of copper and in the usual sizes. Prices furnished on application.



COLLINS PRESS, BOSTON.